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An abſtract of the act 12° Geo. III. cap. 72. for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious, and for regulating the diligence of the law by arreſtment and poinding, and for extending the privilege of bills to promiſſory notes, and for limiting actions upon bills and promiſſory notes, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Preamble. BY the laws now ſubſiſting in Scotland, the perſonal eſtates of ſuch debtors as become inſolvent, are generally carried off by the diligences of arreſtment and poinding executed by a few creditors, who, from the nearneſs of their reſidence to and connection with ſuch debtors, get the earlieſt notice of the inſolvency, to the great prejudice of creditors more remote and unconnected, and to the diſappointment of that equality which ought to take place in the diſtribution of the eſtates of inſolvent debtors among their creditors.

§ 1. When any debtor in Scotland * ſhall ſuffer a poinding on a horning, or on the precept of an inferior judge, after the days of the charge are elapſed, to be executed againſt his perſonal eſtate, or any part of it; or ſhall be under diligence by horning and caption, and ſhall be impriſoned, or retire to the Abbey, or any other privileged place, or fly or abſcond for his perſonal ſecurity, or defend his

* [The act relates only to Scotland; ſo the words *in Scotland* ſhall not be repeated in the abſtract.]

perſon by force; or if any debtor out of Scotland, or who cannot be impriſoned by reaſon of privilege, ſhall be under diligence by letters of horning duly denounced and regiſtered, and ſhall have his * perſonal eſtate, or any part thereof, attached by arreſtment; it ſhall be lawful to the creditor at whoſe inſtance the diligence proceeds, to apply to the court of ſeſſion, by a ſummary petition, for a ſequeſtration of the debtor's eſtate; which court is hereby authoriſed and required, upon ſuch application, and production of the grounds of debt, and diligence, and the execution of a meſſenger, or other officer of the law, employed in executing the diligence, and upon his [the creditor's] making oath to the verity of the debt upon which the diligence has proceeded, or his known agent making oath that he believes the debt for which the diligence has proceeded to be due, to grant warrant for citing the debtor, or debtors, if more than one are bound for the debt, and the diligence aforeſaid have been uſed againſt them, by delivering a copy of the petition perſonally to, or by leaving it at the dwelling place or places of ſuch creditor or creditors, or if any of them be out of Scotland, by affixing copies upon the market-croſs of Edinburgh, pier and ſhore of Leith, to appear in court within the time ſpecified in the warrant for citation, not being leſs than ſix nor more than thirty days from the date of the citation, to ſhew cauſe why ſequeſtration ſhould not be awarded againſt his perſonal eſtate; and if the debtor ſhall not appear within the time ſpecified in the citation, by himſelf or counſel, or ſhall not either pay the debt upon which the diligence has proceeded, or ſhew other reaſonable cauſe why the court ſhould not proceed to ſequeſtration, the court ſhall forthwith ſequeſtrate his perſonal eſtate, and appoint a factor for managing and recovering the ſame, and ſhall likewiſe make an order, requiring him to produce his books and papers, and to make a full and fair diſcovery of his whole eſtate, heritable and moveable, where-ever ſituated, upon oath, if required by the petitioner, or other creditors appearing; and to grant a diſpoſition of his whole perſonal eſtate, where-ever ſituated, to the factor ſo named, for the benefit of his whole creditors; which diſpoſition ſhall not be reducible upon any of the former ſtatutes concerning bankrupts; and if the debtor ſhall refuſe to obey ſuch orders, the court may compel him, by impriſonment, until he ſhall comply: and if the creditor, having uſed the diligence aforeſaid, is deſirous to apply for a ſequeſtration of his debtor's perſonal eſtate in time of vacance, ſuch creditor may preſent his petition, and produce his grounds of debt, and diligence, to the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time; who thereupon is authoriſed and required to grant warrant for citing the debtor, and to ſequeſtrate, if proper, and to appoint a factor, and to do every thing neceſſary in execution of this act, during the vacance, that the court is impowered to do, when the petition is preſented to it while the court is ſitting, and when the application for ſequeſtration is made to the court; and when any thing ſhall be left undone at the end of any ſeſſion by the want of time, the Lord Ordinary on the bills is authoriſed and required to do every thing neceſſary in execution of this act, during the vacance, that he is impowered to do when the petition for ſequeſtration is originally preſented to him and the court: or the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in time of vacance, may grant to debtors not in priſon, cited under the authority of this act, a protection from perſonal diligence for ſuch time as unto the court, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills, ſhall ſeem expedient, for the execution of the act; and if the debtors cited to appear are in priſon, the court, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills in time of vacance, at the deſire of the petitioner, may grant warrant for bringing the perſons of ſuch debtors into court, or before the Lord Ordinary on the bills in time of vacance, in the cuſtody of a macer of court, meſſenger, or other perſon authoriſed for that purpoſe; and if that is not required, may grant warrant for the liberation of ſuch debtors; and may, in either caſe, when ſuch debtors appear in court, or before the Lord Ordinary on the bills in time of vacance, grant to them a perſonal protection, or not, as their behaviour in doing juſtice to their creditors ſhall ſeem to merit.

2. In the nomination of a factor, the court, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills, at the time of the ſequeſtration, ſhall prefer

* [In the act the proviſions which apply to one or more, are thus expreſſed; *his, her, or their*; *debtor or debtors*; *creditor or creditors*, &c.; in the abſtract, only the ſingular number and maſculine gender are uſed.]

fer the perſon preſented by the majority of the creditors concurring in the application for ſequeſtration, or producing their grounds of debt in the hands of the clerk to the ſequeſtration; and who immediately thereafter ſhall cauſe an advertiſement to be inſerted in the *London Gazette*, and in the public paper to be appointed, as is herein after mentioned, intimating the ſequeſtration, and requiring the whole creditors of the debtor to meet at the time and place appointed by the court, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills, not ſooner than thirty days after the ſequeſtration, in order to their continuing the ſame factor, or chuſing another, upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate; and the perſon choſen by a majority in value of the creditors preſent at ſuch meeting by themſelves, or by their attornies or agents authoriſed to act for them, and who ſhall then have produced their claims, and vouchers or grounds of debt, and proved their debts in manner after directed, ſhall be, by the court, appointed factor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate; and thereupon the powers of the factor named at the time of the ſequeſtration, if the perſon made choice of is different from him, ſhall ceaſe and determine, and he ſhall be obliged to convey to the new factor the whole of the perſonal eſtate which the bankrupt diſponed to him, and that ſhall then not be recovered, and converted into money; and ſhall deliver to the new factor every part of the bankrupt's eſtate in his poſſeſſion, and all ſecurities taken for the ſame, or any part thereof, and pay ſuch balance as may appear to be due by him when his accounts are ſettled.

3. If circumſtances lead to ſuſpect, that the debtor may embezzle, &c. his effects, between the time of preſenting the petition for ſequeſtration, and the ſequeſtrating, and appointing a factor, the court in time of ſeſſion, or the Lord Ordinary in time of vacance, may, at the ſuit of any creditor who petitions for the ſequeſtration, upon his making oath, or upon the oath of his known agent or attorney, that he has reaſon to ſuſpect that the debtor may embezzle, ſecrete, or dilapidate his effects, make ſuch interim orders as ſhall be judged moſt expedient for preventing the eſtate from being embezzled, &c.

4. The factors ſo appointed ſhall be inveſted with all the powers competent by the law of Scotland to factors appointed by the court for the management of ſequeſtrated eſtates, or of the eſtates of perſons abſent or incapable; and ſhall be ſubject to all the duties incumbent on ſuch factors, and to ſuch other rules and orders as the court ſhall make, for the more effectual and expeditious recovery, or converting into money, the eſtates of ſuch inſolvent debtors.

5. The factor appointed or continued after the meeting called in manner before directed, ſhall immediately publiſh an advertiſement as is herein after mentioned, requiring all the creditors to give in their claims, and vouchers or grounds of debt, to the clerk of the ſequeſtration, in order that a ſtate of the debts may be prepared by the factor; and certifying, that ſuch creditors as ſhall not produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, and make oath before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, or before a commiſſioner to be named by him, or before the judge-ordinary where they reſide, if notice is given to the factor, of the oath being to be made in that manner, and of the time when and place where it is to be made, upon the verity of their debts, within nine calendar months after the date of the ſequeſtration, ſhall not be intitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate among the creditors.

6. If any creditor be out of Britain and Ireland, his oath of verity taken before any magiſtrate where he is reſident at the time, or an oath of credulity by his factor or attorney in Scotland, ſhall be ſufficient; and if any creditor is under age, the oath of credulity of any of his factors [tutors] or curators, or of the factor employed in the management of his affairs, taken in the manner before directed, ſhall be ſufficient.

7. The factor, within ten days after the lapſe of nine calendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration, ſhall lodge with the clerk to the ſequeſtration, a ſtate of the debtor's funds then come to his knowledge, diſtinguiſhing what part of them have been converted into money, and what part of them are not converted; and alſo a ſtate of the debts which have been proved within the nine months in manner before directed; and likewiſe publiſh an advertiſement as is herein after mentioned, notifying to the creditors, that he has produced a ſtate of his accounts to the court; and upon the ſtate of the accounts being ſo produced, the

court ſhall allow twenty days to the creditors to peruſe the ſame, and to make objections if they any have: and immediately thereafter the court ſhall order an equal and rateable diſtribution of the eſtate recovered by the factor, and converted into money, to be made amongſt the creditors only who have proved their debts, and produced their vouchers or grounds of debt; and in caſe any of the debts claimed upon ſhall be objected to, in whole or in part, or ſhall not be liquidated at the time of the diſtribution, the ſhare correſponding to ſuch debts ſhall be forthwith lodged by the factor in the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank, at ſuch reaſonable intereſt as can be got, not more than one per cent. under the legal intereſt: And in caſe of the ſaid banks refuſing to give ſuch reaſonable intereſt for the money, the factor ſhall lodge the ſame with any banking company, named by the court, who are willing to give ſuch reaſonable intereſt, and to give ſuch ſecurity for the money lodged as ſhall appear ſatisfactory to the court; and the money ſo lodged ſhall remain until the objections are determined, and be ſubject to the after-diſpoſal of the court, in making an equal and rateable diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate.

8. If the nine months after the ſequeſtration ſhall expire during the time of vacance, the factor, in that caſe, ſhall produce the ſtate of his accounts to the Lord Ordinary on the bills, and ſhall notify the ſame to the creditors, by advertiſement, in manner after mentioned; and thereupon the Lord Ordinary ſhall appoint the ſtate of accounts to be ſeen and objected to by the creditors, againſt the firſt ſederunt-day of the next ſeſſion; when, or as ſoon after as may be, the court ſhall order an equal and rateable diſtribution to be made in the manner before directed.

9. Within ten days of eighteen calendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration, when it is to be expected the factor will have all the perſonal eſtate under his management converted into money, except ſuch claims of the debtor's as may be ſuſpended by litigation, the factor ſhall make up a ſecond ſtate of accounts, preſent them to the court, or to the Lord Ordinary on the bills, and adverteſe the creditors in manner after mentioned; and the court ſhall proceed therein, and order a ſecond diſtribution among the creditors, in manner before directed.

10. Such part of the debtor's perſonal eſtate as has not, after the lapſe of eighteen months from the ſequeſtration, been converted into money, by reaſon of litigation, or ſome other impediment, ſhall be, after the recovery thereof, diſtributed among the creditors at ſuch time as the court ſhall direct; the factor being always bound to give in his accounts, within the firſt ten ſederunt-days of each ſeſſion, of the monies recovered by him ſince the laſt accounting, until all the funds are divided.

11. Such creditors only who ſhall have produced their vouchers or grounds of debt, and proved the verity thereof, before the day fixed for each diſtribution, as before mentioned, ſhall be intitled to a ſhare in ſuch diſtribution; and ſuch creditors as ſhall not have produced and proved the verity of their grounds of debt, ſhall only be intitled to a rateable proportion, correſpondent to the balances then due to the other creditors, in any diſtribution to be made, after their grounds of debt are produced, and the verity proved as aforeſaid.

12. The factor, before receiving his warrant or commiſſion from the court, ſhall be bound to give ſecurity to the ſatisfaction of the court, for his doing exact diligence in performing his duty as a factor; and if he ſhall fail in doing his duty in any of the articles before mentioned, he ſhall be liable in a penalty not under 5l. * and not exceeding 30l. to be applied in payment of the creditors: and further, if he ſhall be guilty of embezzling or concealing any part of the debtor's eſtate, he ſhall be liable in treble the value of what he ſo embezzles or conceals, and which ſhall alſo be applied in payment of the creditors; and the factor ſhall not keep in his hands, at any time, more than 100l. of the debtor's money, and what money ſhall come into his hands above that ſum, he ſhall forthwith lodge in the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank, or with a banking company, in the manner before directed, upon ſuch reaſonable intereſt as can be got for the money, not more than one *per cent.* under the legal intereſt, otherwiſe he ſhall be liable for the legal intereſt thereof; and the factor ſhall have ſuch allowance for his trouble as the court ſhall judge proper, at every diſtribution, not exceeding in whole five *per cent.* of the ſums recovered; and the court may re-

* [All the money is Sterling.]

move

move the factor, upon cauſe ſhewn; and upon ſuch removal or factor's death, appoint another in his place, in manner aforeſaid.

13. Such creditors who claim upon debts whereof the term of payment is not come at the time of the diſtribution, may nevertheleſs, upon diſcounting the legal intereſt to the term of payment, draw their ſhares in proportion to what remains after ſuch diſcount; and the ſhares of creditors not called for at the time of the diſtribution, ſhall be lodged by the factor in one of the banks, or with a banking company, in manner before directed; and the names of the perſons to whom ſuch ſhares are due, ſhall, immediately after ſuch diſtribution, be publiſhed by advertiſement as the court ſhall direct; the expence whereof ſhall be paid by the bank with whom the money ſhall be lodged, and retained out of the money due when payment comes to be made.

14. In the making up caſts or ſchemes for diſtributing the debtor's effects, all debts claimed upon, which are intitled to a preference by the law of Scotland, not altered by this act, ſhall be preferred accordingly; and if any doubt ariſes about the preference, and if the diſpute is likely to occaſion any conſiderable delay, a ſhare equal to the debt claimed in preference ſhall be lodged in one of the banks, &c. in manner before directed, ſubject to the after diſpoſal of the court.

15. The factor authoriſed by three fourths of the creditors in value, preſent at a meeting, to be called for that purpoſe by advertiſement in the manner after mentioned, may ſubmit to arbitration, or compound, or ſell by auction, any claims competent to the debtor.

16. The time and place of all the meetings, to be held in virtue of this act, ſhall be advertiſed in the manner after mentioned; and at ſuch meeting the creditors may either appear by themſelves, or by any perſon authoriſed to act for them; and pupils and minors may appear by their tutors and curators, or by a perſon properly authoriſed to act for ſuch pupils and minors; and no creditor ſhall have a vote at ſuch meetings, whoſe debt does not exceed 10l.; and the minutes of ſuch meetings ſubſcribed by the preſes, elected by a majority of the creditors preſent, or others intitled to act for them, ſhall bear faith.

17. No arreſtment of a debtor's perſonal eſtate, or any part of it, uſed at any time within thirty days before an application for a ſequeſtration of ſuch perſonal eſtate under the authority of this act, ſhall give any preference to the arreſting creditor, in the event of a ſequeſtration taking place; and the arreſtee ſhall be obliged to deliver the effects arreſted, or pay what he owes to the inſolvent debtor, to the factor appointed, as if no ſuch arreſtment had been uſed; and if the arreſtee has delivered the effects, or paid the money arreſted, to the arreſter, by virtue of a decreet of forthcoming, or any other authority whatever, the arreſter ſhall be obliged to pay or deliver the ſame to the factor appointed by the court.

18. No poinding of a debtor's effects not completely executed thirty days before an application for a ſequeſtration of the debtor's perſonal eſtate under the authority of this act, ſhall give any right or preference to the poinder, in the event of a ſequeſtration taking place; but the poinder ſhall be obliged to deliver to the factor the goods poinded, if not ſold or diſpoſed of, when he is required ſo to do; and if they are then ſold or diſpoſed of, he ſhall be liable to account to the factor for the appriſed value of the goods poinded, and which ſhall make part of the fund to be diſtributed among the creditors.

19. All payments made by a debtor to his creditors after an application for a ſequeſtration of his perſonal eſtate under the authority of this act, ſhall be void and ineffectual to the receivers, in the event of a ſequeſtration taking place; and the factor ſhall be intitled to recover the monies ſo paid as part of the bankrupt's eſtate; and the monies ſo recovered ſhall make a part of the fund to be diſtributed among the creditors: And no bargain of ſale of, or agreement about, any goods or effects, or conveyance of any ground or claim of debt, by aſſignment, indorſement, or otherwiſe, made by a debtor after an application for a ſequeſtration of his perſonal eſtate under the authority of this act, for any cauſe or conſideration whatever, other than a fair and adequate price paid or to be paid in money, ſhall be effectual in the event of a ſequeſtration taking place; and the factor ſhall be intitled, as if ſuch ſale, agreement, or conveyance, had never been made, to recover ſuch goods and effects, ſo ſold or agreed for, and to recover

cover payment of ſuch grounds or claims of debt ſo conveyed by aſſignment, indorſement, or otherwiſe; and the effects or debts ſo recovered ſhall make a part of the fund to be diſtributed among the creditors.

20. All arreſters and poinders who ſhall be deprived of the benefit of their reſpective diligences in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be intitled to demand, and to receive, the expence laid out by them in proſecuting ſuch diligences: And all perſons who ſhall be deprived, in manner aforeſaid, of the benefit of any bargain of ſale, or agreement about any goods or effects, or of any conveyance of claims or grounds of debt, ſhall likewiſe be intitled to demand, and to receive, all the expence they may have *bona fide* incurred by the ſale, bargain, or conveyance being rendered ineffectual.

21. When any debtor ſuffers the diligence to be executed againſt him which intitles the creditor who uſes ſuch diligence to petition the court of ſeſſion for a ſequeſtration, it ſhall be competent to any other of the creditors of the debtor to apply for ſequeſtration of the debtor's perſonal eſtate; and the court is hereby authoriſed and required, upon ſuch application, and upon production of the grounds of debt of ſuch petitioner, and ſatisfying evidence of the diligence having been uſed which is preſcribed by this act before a ſequeſtration can be applied for, and upon an oath being made to the verity of the debt, in manner as directed when an application is made by the creditor who has uſed diligence, to grant warrant for citing the debtor, in the ſame manner as if the ſequeſtration had been applied for by the creditor who uſed the ſaid diligence. Provided, That no ſuch application ſhall be competent, unleſs it is made within thirty days from the time the diligence was executed which intitled the uſer thereof to apply for a ſequeſtration.

22. All debtors who know themſelves to be failing in their credit and circumſtances, may apply to the court of ſeſſion in time of ſeſſion, or to the Lord Ordinary on the bills in time of vacance, ſetting forth their caſe, and offering to make a fair ſurrender of their perſonal eſtate: and upon ſuch application, the court, or the Lord Ordinary in time of vacance, ſhall forthwith proceed to ſequeſtration, appointing a factor, and to do all other things required by this act to be done when ſequeſtrations proceed upon the petition of creditors in manner before directed.

23. If any debtor ſhall not, after the ſequeſtration, make a fair and full ſurrender of all his perſonal eſtate, and of all his books and other writings and documents whatſoever, neceſſary for diſcovering and recovering his perſonal eſtate, or ſhall not comply with what is required of him by this act, or ſhall behave in any reſpect fraudulently with regard to his creditors, he ſhall be puniſhed by the court as a fraudulent bankrupt, and be excluded from the benefit of the action of *Ceſſio bonorum*.

24. Nothing in this act contained ſhall prevent or affect any diligence, or other proceedings, againſt the real or heritable eſtates of debtors; but it ſhall be competent to every creditor to follow forth the ſame in due courſe of law.

25. The ſurplus of every debtor's perſonal eſtate that may remain after payment of his debts, and of the expence incurred in carrying this act into execution, ſhall be paid over to the debtor, or to his aſſigns or executors.

26. If any debtor ſhall die during the ſubſiſtence of the ſequeſtration of his perſonal eſtate, the proceedings under this act, notwithſtanding thereof, ſhall be carried on and followed out, to their concluſion; and the factor ſhall be intitled to ſue for, and to recover the debtor's eſtate, in the ſame manner he would have been intitled to do if the debtor had continued in life.

27. No fee ſhall be paid by any creditor to the clerks of court, or any perſon whatever, for an oath of verity or credulity as to the debt claimed being due, or for production of the intereſt, or grounds of debt of any creditor, unleſs the debt claimed exceeds 10l.

28. If any appeal ſhall be taken againſt any order or interlocutor of the court of ſeſſion, or of the Lord Ordinary, it ſhall be lawful and competent to the ſaid court, and to the Lord Ordinary, notwithſtanding ſuch appeal, to make ſuch orders, and direct ſuch proceedings, as ſhall appear to be expedient for preventing the eſtate of the debtor from being embezzled, ſecreted, or diſapidated, while the appeal is pendent.

29. If any creditor who has uſed the diligence of horning and caption againſt his debtor, ſhall be prevented from impriſoning him, by the debtor's having obtained

obtained a perſonal protection from the court of ſeſſion, or the Lord Ordinary, in purſuance of this act, the meſſenger employed to apprehend the debtor, returning, in his execution, that he has been prevented from impriſoning the debtor, by the debtor's having obtained ſuch perſonal protection, ſhall, in all actions and queſtions that may ariſe upon the conſtruction and effect of the act *for declaring nottour bankrupts*, be held and deemed equal to impriſonment.

30. If two thirds in value of the creditors preſent, by themſelves, or others impowered to act for them, at the meeting advertiſed for chuſing a ſecond factor, and having proved their debts in manner before directed, ſhall judge it to be more for the intereſt of the creditors, to manage the bankrupt's perſonal eſtate by the aſſiſtance of truſtees, than to continue it under the management of a factor appointed by the court of ſeſſion, it ſhall be lawful for them to chuſe a truſtee or truſtees for that purpoſe, at that meeting; or for two thirds of the creditors in value, at any ſubſequent meeting called for that purpoſe by advertiſement in manner after mentioned, publiſhed thirty days at leaſt prior to the day of meeting, to chuſe ſuch truſtee or truſtees; and upon the minutes of the creditors making choice of ſuch truſtee or truſtees being produced to the court, with an acceptance on the part of the truſtee or truſtees named, the court ſhall, and they are hereby required to make an act or order, declaring the perſonal eſtate of the bankrupt within Scotland to be veſted in the truſtee or truſtees elected for the benefit of the whole creditors, and directing the factor to convey to the truſtee or truſtees all the perſonal eſtate of the bankrupt out of Scotland, which had been conveyed to him by the bankrupt, ſo far as had not been recovered, and to deliver to the truſtee or truſtees, or to any factor to be appointed by them in manner hereafter directed, every part of the bankrupt's perſonal eſtate, and all writings concerning the ſame, and to pay the balance that ſhall appear to be due upon his accounts, he receiving ſuch ſum for the trouble he has been at as the court ſhall direct; and from thenceforth the ſequeſtration ſhall ceaſe, and the management of the bankrupt's perſonal eſtate ſhall be committed to the truſtee or truſtees.

31. The ſaid truſtee or truſtees may either act in the management of the bankrupt's eſtate, or may appoint a factor, for whom they ſhall be anſwerable, to act for them, and may give ſuch a reaſonable reward to ſuch factor for his trouble, not exceeding five *per cent.* of the money recovered by him, or ſuch other allowance as may be ſpecified in the minutes of the creditors wherein the truſtee or truſtees are elected.

32. Two thirds of the creditors in value may, at any meeting, remove the truſtee or truſtees, and appoint another or others in their place; and the former truſtee or truſtees, after receiving a copy of the minutes appointing the new truſtee or truſtees, and of their acceptance, ſubſcribed by the preſes of the meeting, ſhall be bound to account to the new truſtee or truſtees for their or his management, and to deliver to ſuch new truſtee or truſtees, or to the factor to be appointed by them, for whom they ſhall be anſwerable, all effects which belonged to the bankrupt in their cuſtody, and all papers concerning the ſame, with a conveyance to the new truſtee or truſtees of ſuch parts of the bankrupt's eſtate as have not been recovered; and upon the death of any truſtee or truſtees, two thirds of the creditors in value, may, at any meeting, appoint another, or others, in his or their place.

33. The meeting where ſuch removal and appointment of truſtees are made, ſhall be called by one or more creditors, by advertiſement, as is herein after mentioned; which advertiſement ſhall be repeated twice, at the leaſt, forty days before the day of meeting, and contain an intimation of the purpoſe for which the meeting is called.

34. The minutes of the meeting of creditors appointing truſtees ſubſcribed by the preſes of the meeting, and of the acceptance of the truſtees ſubſcribed by themſelves, ſhall be evidence in all courts of juſtice; and the ſaid truſtee or truſtees ſhall be liable to perform all the conditions ſpecified in the minutes in which they are elected and appointed, and ſhall be bound to account to the creditors for the legal intereſt of all money recovered from the bankrupts, that ſhall appear to be in their hands, or in the hands of their factor, at any time exceeding 100l. except in ſo far as this rule may be relaxed by the creditors in their minutes, in which the truſtee or truſtees are elected and appointed.

35. For

35. For carrying this act more effectually into execution, the court of ſeſſion is hereby authoriſed and required, to appoint, from time to time, one public paper, printed at Edinburgh, wherein ſhall be inſerted all ſuch advertiſements as are herein before directed to be publiſhed.

36. And whereas it would be advantageous to trade in Scotland, that promiſſory notes were allowed the like ſummary execution and other privileges with bills; from and after the 15th day of May 1772, the ſame diligence and execution ſhall be competent, and ſhall proceed, upon promiſſory notes, whether holograph or not, as is provided to paſs upon bills of exchange and inland bills by the law of Scotland; and promiſſory notes ſhall bear intereſt as bills, and ſhall paſs by indorſation; and indorſees of promiſſory notes ſhall have the ſame privileges as indorſees of bills in all points.

37. And whereas the not limiting bills and promiſſory notes to a moderate endurance in Scotland has been found by experience to be attended with great inconveniencies; no bill of exchange, or inland bill, or promiſſory note, executed after the 15th day of May 1772, ſhall be of force, or effectual to produce any diligence or action in Scotland, unleſs ſuch diligence ſhall be raiſed and executed, or action commenced thereon, within ſix years from and after the terms at which the ſums in the ſaid bills or notes became exigible.

38. No bill of exchange, or inland bill, or promiſſory note, which has been or ſhall be granted before the ſaid 15th day of May 1772, ſhall be of force or effectual to produce any diligence or action, unleſs ſuch diligence has been or ſhall be raiſed, or action has or ſhall be commenced thereon, before the expiration of ſix years from and after the ſaid 15th day of May 1772.

39. No bank-notes, or poſt-bills, iſſued or to be iſſued by any bank or banking company, and which contain an obligation of payment to the bearer, and are circulated as money, ſhall be comprehended under the aforeſaid limitation or preſcription; and it ſhall be lawful and competent, at any time after the expiration of the ſaid ſix years, in either of the caſes before mentioned, to prove the debts contained in the ſaid bills and promiſſory notes, and that the ſame are reſting and owing, by the oaths or writs of the debtor.

40. The years of the minority of the creditors in ſuch notes or bills, ſhall not be computed in the ſaid ſix years.

41. All inland bills and promiſſory notes ſhall be proteſted in like manner as foreign bills before the expiration of the three days of grace, otherwiſe there ſhall be no recourſe againſt the drawers or indorſers of ſuch inland bills, or againſt the indorſers of ſuch promiſſory notes; and it ſhall be ſufficient to preſerve the ſaid recourſe, if notice is given of the diſhonour within fourteen days after the proteſt is taken; without prejudice to the notification of the diſhonour of foreign bills to be made within ſuch time as is required by the uſage and cuſtom of merchants.

42. From and after the ſaid 15th day of May 1772, ſummary execution, by horning or other diligence, ſhall paſs upon bills, whether foreign or inland, and whether accepted, or proteſted for non-acceptance, and upon all promiſſory notes duly negotiated, not only againſt the accepters of ſuch bills, or grantors of ſuch notes, but alſo againſt the drawers of ſuch bills, and the whole indorſers of the ſaid bills and notes jointly and ſeverally, excepting where the indorſation is qualified to be without recourſe; ſaving and reſerving to the drawers or indorſers their reſpective claims of recourſe againſt each other, and all defences againſt the ſame, according to law.

43. From and after the ſaid 15th day of May 1772, ſummary execution, by horning or other diligence, ſhall be competent to the indorſee of a bill, although the proteſt is not in the name of the indorſee craving the diligence, and altho' the bill is not reconveyed to him by indorſation, if he produces a receipt for the value by act of honour, or a miſſive letter from the proteſting indorſer, mentioning the diſhonour, agreeable to the practice of merchants in returned bills.

44. The preſent act ſhall continue and be in force for ſeven years from the ſaid 15th day of May 1772, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and no longer. [xvi. 376.]

[Inſtead of one news-paper to be appointed by the court, as enacted § 35. in which the advertiſements are to be inſerted; in the bill three papers were mentioned, viz. the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the Caledonian Mercury, and the Edinburgh Adverſiſer. —— The Courant is the paper appointed by the court.]

Dr

Dr John Walker's report concerning the ſtate of the Highlands and Iſlands, to the General Aſſembly 1772. [273.]

IN conſequence of the appointment of laſt General Aſſembly [xxxiii. 279.], I endeavoured, in the courſe of my progreſs during the ſummer through the Highlands and Iſlands, to make all the inquiries in my power that could be conducive to promote the end of the commiſſion with which I was favoured.

From the accounts of the viſitors in the year 1760, and from the report I had the opportunity of delivering to the Aſſembly 1765 [xxviii. 573. 680.], the church is now in poſſeſſion of a full account of theſe remote countries: of the ſituation, extent, and ſtate, of the ſeveral pariſhes; and of the numbers of people which they contain. In the courſe of my late journey I did not find any material alterations to be made in theſe accounts, and therefore confined myſelf to ſuch obſervations concerning the ſtate of religion, and the diſtribution of his Majeſty's bounty, as were proper to be laid before the Venerable Aſſembly.

To ſpread the Engliſh language over the Highlands, has always been a laudable endeavour of the church, as it is at once the moſt effectual means for the religious inſtruction of the inhabitants, and the improvement of the country. To attain this deſireable end, the highland clergy have been injoined to preach every Sabbath one ſermon in Engliſh: but this regulation, inſtead of promoting, rather fruſtrates the deſign propoſed by it. Over moſt of the highland pariſhes, the number of people is ſtill extremely ſmall who underſtand a ſermon in Engliſh; and the body of the people being thus excluded from a great part of the public ſervice, they become thereby rather prejudiced againſt the Engliſh language; a conſequence which ought certainly to be avoided as far as poſſible. A ſermon in Engliſh can be of uſe only to thoſe who are maſters of the language: it can be of little ſervice to ſuch as underſtand it imperfectly, and of no ſervice at all in promoting the language among thoſe who are totally unacquainted with it. A more effectual method of ſpreading the Engliſh language over the highlands is the eſtabliſhment of ſchools; and though of late years there has been a good deal done in this way, a great deal ſtill remains to be done. The charity-ſchools ſupported by the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge are of great ſervice, but they do not ſubſiſt in many parts of the country where they are moſt neceſſary.—The ſociety have long obſerved a reſolution, not to grant a charity-ſchool in any pariſh where a legal parochial ſchool was not erected. This was done with a good intention, to promote the eſtabliſhment of thoſe ſchools which the law requires; but the meaſure has not always anſwered the purpoſe. And in many extenſive pariſhes in the moſt diſtant and ſecluded parts of the highlands, where the people are moſt ignorant, there is neither a parochial nor charity ſchool to be found; and conſequently ſcarce a veſtige of the Engliſh language. From an act and recommendation of the Venerable Aſſembly to the miniſters of ſuch pariſhes, injoining them to take immediately the proper ſteps for the erection of legal ſchools, we might expect a remedy for this deplorable defect.

Several years ago, when there firſt appeared reaſon to apprehend a ſcarcity of probationers to ſupply the Gaelic pariſhes, the aſſembly was pleaſed to appoint four conſiderable ſchools [xxiii. 269.], in order to leſſen the difficulty and expence of education in the highlands. Theſe ſchools have had the deſired effect, and ſtill continue to be of great utility. They are a great encouragement to the gentlemen of the country to breed their ſons to the ſtudy of divinity, from which they would be deterred by their great diſtance from any other ſchools ſufficient for the purpoſe. Without theſe ſchools, ſcarce any ſtudents of divinity could be expected in the iſles, or in the remote countries on the weſt coaſt, which would therefore be left without a neceſſary ſupply of probationers, or be obliged to call them from diſtant places; a meaſure rather to be avoided, as it is of conſequence to a miniſter's uſefulneſs in thoſe parts, that he is known, and connected in the country where he reſides.

I had formerly an opportunity of reporting to the Aſſembly the ſtate of the ſchools which are kept in Sky, and the Long Iſland, and had occaſion on my late journey to viſit the ſchool which is ſupported in the iſle of Mull. The maſter's ſalary is 25 l. a-year. I found the ſchool kept in good order, with about forty ſcholars in it, moſtly employed in learning Engliſh and writing: but a few

made conſiderable progreſs in the Latin language, and one or two in the Greek. Of late this ſchool has been removed from the village of Arros, where it was originally appointed, to a place leſs centrical and convenient, from ſome aſſurances of increaſing the ſchoolmaſter's emolument, which have not been made good.

In order to obtain the end propoſed by theſe four principal ſchools, ſupported on the royal bounty, it is neceſſary that great attention ſhould be paid to the appointment of the maſters; and it ſeems particularly proper, not to commit the charge of them to ſtudents of divinity, if profeſſed ſchoolmaſters of ſufficient capacity can poſſibly be procured. A young man with his eye to another profeſſion, without the experience and habit of teaching, and who is to hold the place perhaps only for two or three years, will ſeldom be ſo uſeful in ſuch a ſchool, as a man that is bred a ſchoolmaſter, and who purſues that buſineſs for life, without a view to any other employment. The probability alſo of ſuch a man's having a family fit for receiving boarders, is another conſiderable argument for preferring him, as this is an article of great moment in the uſefulneſs of theſe ſchools, which are attended by ſcholars who come from diſtant parts of the country.

Beſides the eſtabliſhment of parochial ſchools, there are other things which the law directs to be done, particularly the building of churches, and which are greatly wanted in many parts of the country. The people, by meeting either in the fields, or in very mean houſes, are unaccuſtomed with ſeeing the worſhip of God conducted with that order and decency which it requires, and which could not fail to have a good effect upon the commons in the highlands, who are a people religiouſly diſpoſed, and even the moſt ignorant of them full of reverence to the ordinances of religion. This I had occaſion to obſerve at ſeveral ſacraments at which I aſſiſted, where there were the moſt numerous congregations I ever ſaw, and many communicants; but likewiſe great numbers neceſſarily kept back from that ſacred ordinance through ignorance, which it is not in the power of the miniſters to remove, and which is truly deplorable in a Chriſtian country.

I ſaw and examined many of the catechiſts ſupported on the King's bounty. Theſe men are employed to catechiſe the people who are remote from their pariſh-miniſters, and to meet with them on Sabbath; when they ſing pſalms, pray, and read the ſcriptures. They have uſually from 5l. to 15l. a-year. Several of them are men of good natural parts, diligent in their buſineſs, and of conſiderable uſe; but it is ſcarcely to be expected that they are all ſo, or that men uneducated and illiterate themſelves, can convey juſt and worthy notions of religion to others. Yet it is from theſe men that the people in many parts receive all the religious knowledge they poſſeſs, having no acceſs to their miniſters above three or four times in the year, and by the want of ſchools, being incapable to read and ſearch the ſcriptures themſelves.

In the appointment of this body of men, particular attention ſhould be paid to have them placed in thoſe pariſhes which are moſt extenſive, and where the people are moſt deprived of any other means of Chriſtian knowledge. The places however where they appear capable of being of the greateſt ſervice are the Popiſh countries: and yet in theſe countries fewer catechiſts are employed than in moſt other parts of the highlands. Where-ever Popery abounds, the Proteſtant inhabitants are in the greateſt danger of being perverted; and really are ſo in great numbers, as they can have little intercourſe with their own miniſters, are ſurrounded by Popiſh neighbours, and expoſed to the aſſiduity of the prieſts of that communion. In ſuch a ſituation catechiſts well qualified may be of ſignal uſe, in preventing the ignorant inhabitants from being gained over as proſelytes to the Romiſh church; nor can they be any where ſtationed ſo as to be of more conſiderable ſervice.

One remarkable inſtance of this I met with in the wilds of Lochaber. About ſix years ago, Alexander Macintoſh, a ſenſible and active man, was ſettled as ſchoolmaſter at the head of Loch Oikel, with a ſalary of 16l. a-year from the Honourable the board of Annexed Eſtates. Previous to this ſettlement, the Romiſh prieſts had been very ſucceſsful in making converſions in that remote country of the Camerons, a people who have always been Proteſtants ſince the time of the Reformation. But by his aſſiduity in inſtructing the people in the Proteſtant principles, he has put ſuch a ſtop to the increaſe of Popery in that cor-

[illegible]

ner, that no prieſt now comes within his bounds. He ſeized the Roman Catholics travelling with laden horſes on the Lord's day, and has brought the people to pay a due regard to the Sabbath, in which they were formerly very defective. He has eſtabliſhed family-worſhip, and diffuſed a degree of regularity through their whole behaviour. He is himſelf likewiſe a pattern of induſtry, and of good huſbandry, and has introduced civilized manners among the wildeſt people. Tho' in a low ſphere of life, he is a man of great merit, and highly deſerves the countenance and encouragement of the committee on the royal bounty.

The ſum employed in ſupporting catechiſts, makes a great part, perhaps too large a proportion, of the royal donation granted to the church for the purpoſes of religion in the highlands. After a trial for many years of the uſefulneſs of men of this denomination, it does not appear that the utility of their labours is adequate to the expence at which they are ſupported, except ſuch as are ſtudents of divinity, or thoſe who may be eſtabliſhed in the Popiſh countries. As for the reſt, where there are no ſchools, the people in general under their care remain as ignorant as ever, and from their ſituation as much excluded from the ordinances of the goſpel, and the inſtruction of the miniſtry. In many parts of the country, the eſtabliſhment of miſſionary miniſters, inſtead of catechiſts, would therefore appear to be a ſalutary alteration. The ſalaries of three catechiſts generally amount to about 30l. for which a miſſionary might be ſupported. The ſeveral diſtricts united in which they catechiſe, would often compoſe but an extent of country which might be reached by the labours of a ſingle miniſter. Beſides being catechiſed by him, they would then have eaſy acceſs to public worſhip, to the ſacraments, and to all the other advantages of his miniſtry.

By this propoſed alteration, it is not intended that the catechiſts ſhould be forthwith diſmiſſed to make way for the eſtabliſhment of miſſions. This would be inconſiſtent with that juſtice and humanity which theſe men have reaſon to expect from the church, who have given up other employments to enter into its ſervice. But as they wear out by death or otherwiſe, their penſions may then be employed for ſupporting miſſionaries, who for many reaſons appear to be more advantageous for the religious inſtruction of the country. Nor is this alteration deſigned to extend over the highlands in general: upon inquiry it will be found proper only in ſome particular places. It is an alteration that can only take place gradually; and upon trial of it in a few inſtances, we would then be able to judge with certainty, whether or not it is a meaſure that deſerves further to be purſued.

It may not be improper to take notice of the expediency of this alteration in one particular place, where there will ſoon probably be a favourable opportunity of carrying it into execution. The iſle of Muil is compoſed of three pariſhes, each of them ſo extenſive as greatly to exceed the labours of a ſingle miniſter. For this reaſon, three catechiſts are employed in that country, at the expence of about 25l. a-year; but for this ſum, or for little more, a miſſionary miniſter might be ſettled, whoſe labours would certainly be of far greater conſequence. If he was to reſide at the village of Arros, he might have under his charge, and not far from his reſidence, 1500 people, who live in the extremities of the three pariſhes, and who are at preſent almoſt cut off from public worſhip, by their great diſtance, and by mountains and roads ſcarcely paſſable. Theſe people would gladly be at the expence of building a church, and would think themſelves happy in having ſuch eaſy acceſs as they would then have to the ordinances of the goſpel, which they highly value, and from which at preſent they are almoſt excluded.

After an extenſive ſurvey of the highlands and iſlands, and after the moſt mature conſideration of the country, and people, the following articles are humbly ſubmitted to the Venerable Aſſembly, as meaſures that ſeem moſt expedient in the management of his Majeſty's bounty, and as means which promiſe to be the moſt effectual in promoting the inſtruction of the numerous inhabitants of theſe extenſive countries in the principles of true religion and of good government.

1. It does not appear, that the miſſionary miniſters and catechiſts employed in ſome of the low countries in the north, and in Engliſh congregations, are ſo neceſſary and uſeful, as they would be in many parts of the remote highlands, where the pariſhes are far more extenſive,

the people more debarred from the public ſervice of religion, and the increaſe of Popery more to be apprehended.

2. That the moſt effectual means of propagating the Engliſh language is the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, for which purpoſe an act and recommendation of the General Aſſembly ſeems neceſſary, injoining thoſe miniſters who have not legal ſchools in their pariſhes, to take immediately the proper ſteps to have them eſtabliſhed, and likewiſe to have legal churches built where-ever they are wanting.

3. It is to be wiſhed, that many of the ſchools ſupported by the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge which are eſtabliſhed in the low countries, and in the Engliſh pariſhes, were removed to the more remote parts of the country, where ignorance is more prevalent.

4. That the practice of giving the legal ſalary of two or three pariſhes to one ſchoolmaſter, which is likely to increaſe in the highlands, ſhould be aboliſhed and prevented by the ſeveral preſbyteries.

5. The practice likewiſe of granting ſalaries out of the royal bounty to parochial-ſchoolmaſters for acting as catechiſts, ſeems proper to be laid aſide.

6. That the ſchools ſupported on the royal bounty ſhould not be committed to the charge of ſtudents of divinity, if profeſſed ſchoolmaſters of equal ability can poſſibly be procured.

7. But the granting of burſaries to Gaelic ſtudents of divinity, for acting as catechiſts in different parts of the country during the vacation of the univerſities, appears to be a uſeful and neceſſary meaſure.

8. That the Popiſh countries are the places where catechiſts may be ſtationed to moſt advantage; and they may be remarkably uſeful in counteracting the deſigns of the prieſts of that religion, and in ſecuring the ignorant inhabitants from being perverted.

9. That it ſeems highly expedient to retrench the number of catechiſts in other places where they are leſs neceſſary, and to increaſe the number of miſſionary miniſters where the people are moſt ignorant, and moſt excluded from the public ordinances.

Many inſtances might be mentioned of the progreſs of Popery of late years in particular places, but I ſhall only obſerve in general, that it is greatly upon the increaſe in all the parts of the highlands which I have viſited, and threatens daily to ſpread further and further. This alteration, ſo much to be regretted, ariſes evidently from the two following cauſes: A relaxation in the execution of the penal laws againſt the prieſts and people of that communion; and the vaſt extent of the pariſhes, which occaſions the want of a ſufficient number of Proteſtant miniſters.

The execution of the penal laws is what no good man would wiſh to ſee, if the hurtful conſequences they are meant to obviate can be prevented by any other method; and it ſeems more worthy the conſtitution of this kingdom, and of the church of Scotland, to obtain the end propoſed by them by more generous and humane means, if by ſuch means it can be obtained. This it is to be hoped may be accompliſhed: for it is well known to every perſon who is acquainted with the Popiſh countries in the highlands, that the erection of ſome new pariſhes in proper ſituations, would put an effectual ſtop to the progreſs of Popery, as it ſpreads chiefly by the ignorance of the people in the ſacred ſcriptures, and in the Proteſtant principles, which ariſes from the immoderate extent of the pariſhes, and to their want of communication with the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church.

To remedy theſe great evils, it appears abſolutely neceſſary to increaſe the number of Proteſtant miniſters, by the eſtabliſhment of ſome new pariſhes. All the other expedients hitherto uſed are but palliative, and inadequate for the purpoſe. And indeed till this meaſure be carried into execution, we can never expect to ſee the people in theſe remote countries ſufficiently inſtructed in the right principles of religion and government, or fully poſſeſſed of the invaluable privileges which their fellow-ſubjects enjoy.

In a former report to the General Aſſembly, I condeſcended on five particular places, where ſuch new erections are moſt required, where they would be moſt eaſily accompliſhed, and attended with the moſt beneficial effects. [xxviii. 686. 687, 8.]

The firſt to comprehend the country of Coygeich, in the pariſh of Lochbroom in Roſsſhire; the ſecond to contain the countries of Knoidart, and North and South Morar, in the pariſh of Glenelg, in Inverneſsſhire; the third to be compoſed

poſed of the countries of Ariſaig and Moydart, in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan, in Argyleſhire; the fourth in Strathfillan, in the pariſh of Killin, in Breadalbane; and the fifth in Strathgartney, in the pariſh of Callendar, in Monteith.

In the diſtricts of the country propoſed to be comprehended in theſe five pariſhes, the people labour under the greateſt ignorance, and are the moſt remote from their pariſh-churches; in ſome of them the Popiſh intereſt ſubſiſts in its greateſt ſtrength; in all of them the churches might be built and endowed upon property annexed to the crown; and the people in general of which theſe pariſhes would conſiſt, are his Majeſty's tenants, who at preſent of all the people in Britain are the moſt deſtitute of the means of Chriſtian knowledge, and the advantages of a goſpel-miniſtry.

To communicate to the inhabitants of the highlands and iſlands a more perfect knowledge of true religion, and to inſpire them with juſt ſentiments concerning our happy conſtitution, have always been conſidered by the church as objects worthy of its moſt ſerious attention: the Aſſembly therefore, in the year 1765, with a copy of the above report, was pleaſed to preſent an addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein the neceſſity of erecting theſe pariſhes was humbly repreſented, as the beſt means of fulfilling his Majeſty's pious intentions with reſpect to the reformation and religious inſtruction of theſe countries [xxvii. 273. 4.]. How far this repreſentation met with the royal approbation, has never been ſignified; and I muſt now leave to the wiſdom of the Venerable Aſſembly the choice of the moſt proper means for accompliſhing the ſalutary end propoſed by it.

An abſtract of the act 12° Geo. III. cap. 43. for the better regulation of carters, carriages, and loaded horſes; and for removing obſtructions and nuiſances upon the ſtreets and highways within that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Preamble. MAny accidents happen, and great miſchief is frequently done, upon the ſtreets and highways within Scotland *, by the negligence or wilful miſbehaviour of perſons driving carriages; and the law, as it now ſtands, is inſufficient for correcting theſe abuſes, or puniſhing the perſons guilty of them; therefore be it enacted, &c.

§ 1. From and after Sept. 1. 1772, no perſon ſhall drive any cart, car, with or without ledges, or any waggon, ſledge, or dray, of any kind, upon the high-roads or ſtreets, unleſs the maſter or owner ſhall place upon ſome conſpicuous part of ſuch carriage, the name and the place of reſidence of the real owner thereof, or of the houſe or farm where ſuch carriage is generally employed, in different colours from the body of the carriage, and alſo the numbers (beginning N° 1. and ſo upwards) where more than one carriage belong to the ſame perſon, in order that the driver may the more eaſily be convicted of any diſorder or miſbehaviour committed by him or her.

2. Every perſon offending in any of the caſes aforeſaid, the driver, or the owner of the carriage, reſpectively, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding 20 s. and not leſs than 5 s. for each offence.

3. Every time the property of any ſuch carriage ſhall be altered, the ſucceeding owner ſhall, within fourteen days after he or ſhe ſhall become owner, and ſhall have uſed the ſame, cauſe the name and reſidence of the former owner, and number thereof, to be taken off, and the name and place of reſidence of the ſucceeding and real owner, and number thereof where more carriages than one belong to the ſame perſon, to be placed in manner aforeſaid, upon ſome conſpicuous part of the carriage, under the penalty before mentioned.

4. If the owner of any ſuch carriage ſhall place thereon a falſe name or place of reſidence, ſuch offender ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, a ſum not exceeding 40 s.

5. In order that the inconveniencies ariſing from the negligence of chaiſe-drivers, carters, and drivers of any other carriage whatſoever, may be the more eaſily prevented; from and after the ſaid Sept. 1. 1772, if any chaiſe-driver ſhall be found ſitting in his chaiſe, without another perſon on one of the horſes driving the ſame; or if any carter, drayman, carman, ſledgeman, or waggoner, or the driver of any other carriage whatſoever, (coaches, chaiſes, phaetons, curricles, chairs, and ſuch other carriages, which are uſually driven by a perſon ſitting

* [Inſtead of frequently repeating the words *within Scotland*, ſuffice it to tell here, that the act is wholly confined to Scotland. The money is all Sterling.]

ting within or upon the carriage, and ſuch carriages as are reſpectively drawn by one horſe only, or by two horſes abreaſt, and are conducted by ſome perſon holding the reins of ſuch horſe or horſes, excepted), ſhall ride upon any ſuch carriage, (not having ſome other perſon on foot or on horſeback to guide the ſame), on any ſtreet of any city or town, or on any highway within ſix miles of Edinburgh, or four miles of Glaſgow, or two miles of any other city, royal burgh, market-town, or burgh of regality or barony; or if the driver of any carriage whatſoever, on any ſtreet or highway, ſhall, by negligence, or wilful miſbehaviour, cauſe any hurt or damage to any perſon or carriage paſſing upon ſuch ſtreet or highway, or prevent or interrupt the free paſſage of any other carriage, or of his Majeſty's ſubjects, on the ſaid highways; or if the driver of any cart, car, dray, or waggon, on any highway whatſoever, when riding on his carriage, ſhall not diſmount (ſo as the better to guide his horſe or horſes and carriage) when required by any perſon apprehending danger from ſuch carriage; every ſuch driver, offending in any of the caſes aforeſaid, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit a ſum not exceeding 10 s. if the driver be not the owner, and not exceeding 20 s. if the offender be the owner.

6. Whereas ſeveral inconveniencies do ariſe, and many accidents have happened, by carts and other carriages above mentioned being drawn abreaſt or alongſide one another, ſo as the paſſage of the ſtreets and highways is entirely obſtructed, and alſo by the drivers not having bridles or halters upon their horſes; from and after the ſaid Sept. 1. 1772, no drivers of carts or other carriages above mentioned ſhall drive their carriages abreaſt or alongſide of any other carriage, ſo as wilfully to obſtruct the free paſſage of ſuch ſtreets and highways, but ſhall follow one after another; and ſhall have bridles or halters upon every horſe, which bridles or halters upon the foremoſt horſe ſhall, in all carriages not drawn by more than two horſes, be tied with a rope, or ſome other thing of ſufficient ſtrength, to the halter or bridle of the horſe behind, and which the driver ſhall have in his or her hand; and every perſon offending in the premiſſes ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding 20 s. nor leſs than 5 s. for each offence.

7. From and after the ſaid September 1. 1772, no drivers ſhall drive their horſes or other beaſts of burden, with or without loads, abreaſt, ſo as wilfully to obſtruct the free paſſage of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or to put their perſons in danger, but ſhall, as much as may be, drive them in a line one after another, in a regular manner, having a bridle or halter affixed to the head of each; and the driver or owner of the cart, waggon, ſledge, coach, chaiſe, or other carriage, ſhall not be permitted to leave the ſame upon any ſtreet or highway after the horſe or horſes have been unyoked and taken away, except only during ſuch time as the carriage ſhall be loading or unloading; nor ſhall it be allowable to any perſon to leave ſtones, lime, timber, rubbiſh, the bodies of dead horſes or of other animals, or other nuiſances, upon the ſtreets and highways, ſo as to obſtruct the free paſſage of the ſame; and every perſon offending in the premiſſes ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding 20 s. and not leſs than 5 s. for each offence.

8. The driver of every loaded horſe or other beaſt of burthen, and the driver of every cart, car, or ſuch like carriage, and of every coach, chariot, chaiſe, and ſuch like carriage, ſhall be obliged, upon meeting another loaded horſe or other beaſt of burthen, or another carriage of whatever kind, to make way, by holding or driving to his own left hand, or what is commonly called *holding to the near ſide*, and that without diſtinction whether the carriages ſo meeting one another be loaded or unloaded; and every perſon offending in the premiſſes ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding 20 s. and not leſs than 5 s. for every ſuch offence.

9. Proſecutions againſt offenders made puniſhable by this act, may be brought ſummarily before the ſheriff depute or ſubſtitute, or any juſtice of peace, or before any of the magiſtrates of cities or boroughs, within whoſe juriſdiction the offence ſhall have been committed, or before any other judge competent; and the judgement ſhall proceed, either upon the oath or confeſſion of the offender, or upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witneſſes.

10. In all offences puniſhable by this act, it ſhall be lawful for any perſon aggrieved, and intending to ſue for the penalties, upon the authority of this act, and without any other warrant, to apprehend the offender, and either to carry him or her, or cauſe him or her to be

ried, by the assistance of any peace-officer, or other person or persons, before any justice of the peace, or other judge competent, within the bounds where the offence shall be committed; which judge is hereby required, upon conviction of the offender, to deal with him or her in manner as before directed; and any person who shall see any of the offences before recited committed, may, by the authority of this act, without any other warrant, seize and detain the horses, carts, cars, sledges, waggons, drays, coaches, chariots, landaus, and other such like machines and carriages, and the horses belonging to the several offenders, till sentence shall be pronounced by the competent judge concerning the offence; and in case the penalties so adjudged shall not be paid, or security found for the same, within twenty-four hours after conviction and sentence, then the said judge is required to issue his warrant, directed to a constable or other peace-officer within his jurisdiction, to cause sale to be made of the subject detained, in case it happen to be the property of the offender, for raising the money forfeited, rendering to the offender the overplus, after deducting the charges of sale, and the expence of keeping the subject detained, both which shall be determined by the judge; and in case the subject be not the property of the offender, the same shall be returned to the lawful owner; and the aforesaid judge is hereby required, if the fine shall not be instantly paid upon conviction, or satisfactory security given for the same, to commit the offender to gaol, there to remain till the fine be paid, or satisfactory security for the same be found, or till the expiration of two months after the commitment.

11. If any person or persons charged with being guilty of any of the offences made punishable by this act, shall, upon the seizure of, or an attempt to seize, his or their persons or property, or the property of others under their care as aforesaid, resist, abuse, or maltreat, any person or persons whatsoever; or if any person shall aid or assist him, her, or them, in so doing; he, she, or they, shall respectively forfeit 20 s. for every such last-mentioned offence; the offence to be proved, and judgement to proceed thereupon, in the manner before directed in the case of the other before-mentioned offences.

12. If any person who shall be apprehended for having committed any offence against this act, shall refuse to discover his or her name, and place of abode, to any judge competent before whom he or she shall be brought; such person, so refusing, shall be committed by the judge to any gaol of the county, there to remain till he, she, or they, shall make such discovery.

13. The fines and forfeitures arising from this act, shall be applied, the one half to the informer or prosecutor, and the other half to the collector of the land-tax, and by him to be accounted for as part of the vagrant-fund.

14. No prosecution under this act shall lie, unless brought within three months after the offence shall be committed: And in all cases an appeal shall lie against every sentence of one or more justices of the peace to the quarter-sessions, whose determination shall be final; and the said appeal shall be competent to every person having an interest, and apprehending him, her, or themselves to be aggrieved by such sentence.

15. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or take away any of the jurisdictions, privileges, and immunities, of any of the cities and royal boroughs, or of the magistrates and town-council of the same, as contained in acts of parliament, or charters and other grants from the crown.

[A clause for filling up of coal and other pits and sinks, in a bill for regulating carters, &c. which had well nigh passed in the preceding session [xxxiii. 271.], is not taken into this act; so that the hopes entertained, that future accidents arising from the not filling up of such pits would be prevented, are lost, at least for the present.]

Adventures of an Austrian officer.

[*London, May* 29. A gentleman of undoubted veracity having received the following extraordinary account in a letter from his son, dated, Canton, Nov. 19. 1771, and favoured the printer with a copy, he has taken the earliest opportunity of laying it before his readers.]

TOwards the latter end of September 1771, a vessel of uncommon appearance arrived at Macao, the entrance of Canton river, with sixty-five persons on board, most of them military. The commanding officer bore the rank of a Colonel, and title of Baron De Benyorsky, which he held under the Queen of Hungary.

gary. There were in the veſſel five perſons in womens apparel. The following account is taken from the Colonel. He was ſent by the Queen of Hungary, with a body of 5000 men, in May 1769, to join the Catholic Confederates in Poland againſt the Poliſh Proteſtants, who were ſtrongly ſupported by the Ruſſians. A battle ſoon enſued, in which the Proteſtants defeated and took priſoners the greater part of their enemies. The Colonel with many of his countrymen, were carried to Cafan. They were cloſely confined, and cruelly treated, which determined them to reſolve an eſcape. An opportunity ſoon favoured their deſign, by their guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and having taken their arms, with incredible difficulties they directed their route to Kamſchatka, on the ſea-coaſt of Tartary, where the Colonel knew a friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance his hopes depended. On his arrival at Kamſchatka, his friend furniſhed him with a veſſel, in which he imbarked with eighty-five of his fellow-priſoners. As he had been formerly in the marine ſervice of the ſtates of Malta, he knew ſomething of navigation, by the aſſiſtance of which he determined to ſail to China; but being ſcantily provided, he reſolved to keep near the coaſt. A ſtrong gale of wind which he ſoon met with from the weſtward, ſoon defeated his purpoſe. The Colonel then giving up all thoughts of regaining the coaſt, ſailed to the eaſtward and ſouthward till he ſaw part of North America (ſuppoſed to be the land of California) in lat. 57. 00. N. Here he refreſhed his people, having encountered every difficulty nature is able to ſuſtain. From hence he endeavoured to go to Acapulca, but contrary winds prevented him. This obliged him to ſail for the Philippine iſlands, intending to go into Manilla; but was again diſappointed by contrary winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced ſurpriſing difficulties, being five months on his paſſage from Kamſchatka.

Since I wrote the above, the following ſtrange account has reached me from Macao: (every day brings forth new matter concerning theſe people.) One of the perſons dreſſed like a woman died a few days ſince. The body was ſent on ſhore, with the following very extraordinary requeſt to the Governor, that the corpſe ſhould be interred where none had been before, and in an honourable ſpot; and that the Baron might have liberty to attend the funeral, to pay particular honours to the deceaſed. This remarkable requeſt producing that never-failing curioſity peculiar to the Romiſh prieſthood, two *worthies* of the Franciſcan order, taking advantage of the night, *peeped* into the coffin, and diſcovered the body of a man. This deception diſguſting the Portugueſe exceedingly, the body was ordered common interment. Various are the accounts we have of the rank of the deceaſed. Some ſay the Baron declares he was a Prince of the Empire; others report him a Biſhop. This account has produced many conjectures, not very favourable to the remaining petticoats.

Copy of a paper ſent by the Baron de Benyowſky from Macao to a gentleman at Canton.

Became priſoner in the year 1769.

Carried away into exile with the Princes P. Szolti, Biſhop de Cracowia, P. Szanguſko, P. Rzſeviuzky, P. Paez, Biſhop de Kiowe.

Kamſchatka, under 63d degree of N. lat. 175 deg. long. month of May 1771, ſailed on board the S. Peter galliot, in order to paſs as far as 238 N. deg. of long. and 57 N. deg. of lat. from whence ſailing we were to paſs to the iſle of Marian. With a great tempeſt and very ſtrong wind came to Japan; rounded that place from the port of Nangu; went on ſhore; from thence came to the iſle of Tonza es Bongu; from thence proceeded as far as Nangeſaki; from which place, after taking in wines, ſailed out again, and paſſed by the iſles of Ulſina, as far as Formoſa and the iſle of Baſhee; laſtly, took the ſtraight courſe to Makaw, where I arrived in the month of September 1771.

[Signed], Baron Maurice Aout of Alader and Benyorſky, Colonel in her Imperial Majeſty's ſervice, and Regimentary General of the Confederates.

Went out with 85 men.

Came back with 62.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1772.

Having heard it aſſerted, that iron, put in water, and ſet upon a ſlow fire, will contract a degree of heat not to be endured by the hand, while the water in which it is immerſed is yet but lukewarm; I ſhould be glad to ſee this extraordinary effect accounted for.

Y. D.

Plaiſtow

Pleadings, and a solemn judgement, on the question, Whether a slave continues to be a slave after coming into Britain?

JAmes Somerset, a negro, servant to Capt. Stuart, having absented himself from his master's service while in England, and refused to return to it, the Captain caused him to be apprehended, and sent on board a ship, in order to his being conveyed to Jamaica. Somerset upon this brought his *Habeas corpus* before the court of king's-bench, in order to try the point, How far a negro, or other black servant, is a slave in England, and consequently at his master's disposal? The cause came on before Lord Mansfield on the 24th of January; but as the decision of it was thought to be of very great importance, it was delayed till towards the end of the term, when his Lordship said he would take the opinion of the rest of his brother-judges. —— Accordingly the court sat on it several times, and heard counsel at great length, the substance of whose pleadings follow.

Mr Serjeant Davy opened the cause on the part of the negro. He began by shewing, the origin of villanage in England, and how little it was countenanced in the earliest times; and very forcibly argued, That at this day no man can be a slave in England; that the making of slaves was merely local, wholly dependent on the laws of particular places, and that slavery is created only by colony-government; that any slave being once in England, the very air he breathed made him a free man, that is, one that has a right to be governed by the laws of the land, and claim the benefit of them equally with any other; that the making slaves free here, would be a proper check on proprietors of slaves from bringing them over; otherwise, if slaves were to be considered as in slavery here, it might not be extraordinary for a planter to bring over numbers, and yoke them in ploughs or carts, instead of horses. —— Mr Serjeant Glynn observed, That all places, except the place where the slave comes from, are an asylum for such slave; that suppose a person were a galley slave, and should escape to England, he presumed the court would never suffer the master of such galley-slave to take him from hence; and he defined slavery to be arbitrary correction. —— Mr Mansfield went very spiritedly into the natural rights and privileges of mankind, particularly of those subject to the laws of G. Britain, whom he proved to be peculiarly protected in the uncontrolled exercise of their freedom. He observed, that perpetual slavery was not an idea even of French government; and instanced a case of a slave's escaping from Germany to France, where he was immediately emancipated, and protected: He observed, that galley-slaves, those adjudged to slavery for crimes which are here punished with death, should they by any means escape, were never obliged to resume their slavery, but were intitled to the benefits of liberty. Has there ever been an instance, continued Mr Mansfield, of a merchant bringing over a number of slaves directly from Africa here, and selling them in open market? No: the meanest Britain would take fire at such a sight. Where then is the mighty magic of the air of the West Indies, that by transplanting them for a while there, they should become our absolute property here? —— Counsellor Hargrave proved, That the law of England had constantly discountenanced slavery, even in the established form of villanage, until it was totally abolished; that it constantly guarded against the admission of every new species of slavery, and therefore could never be supposed to warrant this which was now contended for. —— Counsellor Alleyne laid it down as an unimpeachable proposition, That all municipal relations which were repugnant to natural laws, ceased to operate the moment the persons affected by them were out of the state in which they were made; that slavery was a municipal relation between master and slave which violated the natural rights of the slave, and therefore, that however it might be established by the laws of Virginia, it could not subsist by force of those laws out of that colony; and concluded with hoping, that Mr Stuart, and every other man who arrogated such an unjust, inhuman, and dangerous dominion over a man when in this country, would be told, that the laws of England would not endure it, nor suffer the free air of this realm to be contaminated with the breath of a slave.

Mr Wallace, as counsel for Mr Stuart, made use of many able and learned arguments, and threw various new and important lights on the question. When he had finished, Lord Mansfield interrogated him closely, on certain positions

he had advanced, particularly on that of contending, that the relation between a negro and his owner might be well maintained on the ground of a contract between master and servant, which was incontrovertibly known to be binding by the eſtabliſhed uſages and ſtatute laws of the land; his Lordſhip remarking, at the ſame time, that the nature of the proceedings contradicted this aſſertion in the ſtrongeſt terms, and was utterly repugnant and deſtructive of every idea of a contract between the parties. Judge Aſton read an opinion of the Lords Hardwicke and Northington; the one when Attorney General, and the other when Solicitor-General, when they decided againſt the ſlave, in favour of the owner; and likewiſe reported the ſentiments of the Biſhop of London to the ſame effect, that baptiſm made no ſort of change in the political ſtate of a negro. Lord Mansfield then further aſked the counſel, if he meant to ſupport the propoſition in its full extent, "That the plantation-laws relative to ſlaves bound them in Great Britain and Ireland," or intended to draw a poſitive line between them, ſo as to ſeparate and diſtinguiſh, in what particular inſtances they ought to operate; and concluded, by expreſſing his wiſhes, that if the object in queſtion was of ſuch high importance as now argued, a law might be framed by the legiſlature, in order to remedy the evil; however, that for his own part, though he had a power to *declare the law*, he had none *to make or create one* on the preſent occaſion.—Counſellor Dunning ſhewed, That the African company had a right from the crown to purchaſe ſlaves, and ſell them in the American plantations; that theſe were as much their property as any other article of their perſonal eſtate; that he was at the pains to get a genuine account of the number of negroes in Jamaica only, which, by the beſt intelligence, amounted to 16,000, every one of which, at an average, coſt the proprietor 30l. conſequently the whole amounted to 800,000l. Sterling; that the change of place did not alter the property, it only exempted from that cruel uſage they received in foreign parts, but no further.

On the 22d of June Lord Mansfield delivered the unanimous opinion of the whole court in the following ſpeech. "We pay due attention to the opinion of Sir Philip York and Mr Talbot in the year 1729, by which they pledged themſelves to the Britiſh planters for the legal conſequences of bringing Negro ſlaves into this kingdom, or their being baptized: which opinion was repeated and recogniſed by Lord Hardwicke, ſitting as Chancellor on the 19th of October 1749, to the following effect. He ſaid, That trover would lay for a Negro ſlave: That a notion prevailed, that if a ſlave came into England, or became a Chriſtian, he thereby became emancipated; but there was no foundation in law for ſuch a notion: That when he and Lord Talbot were Attorney and Solicitor-General, this notion of a ſlave becoming free by being baptized, prevailed ſo ſtrongly, that the planters induſtriouſly prevented their becoming Chriſtians; upon which their opinion was taken; and upon their beſt conſideration they were both clearly of opinion, that a ſlave did not in the leaſt alter his ſituation or ſtate toward his maſter or owner, either by being chriſtened, or coming to England: That though the ſtatute of Charles II. had aboliſhed tenure ſo far, that no man could be a *villein regardant*; yet if he would acknowledge himſelf a *villein* engroſſed in any court of record, he knew of no way by which he could be intitled to his freedom without the conſent of his maſter. We feel the force of the inconveniencies and conſequences that will follow the deciſion of this queſtion: yet all of us are ſo clearly of one opinion upon the *only* queſtion before us, that we think we ought to give judgement, without adjourning the matter to be argued before all the Judges, as uſual in the *Habeas corpus*, and as we at firſt intimated an intention of doing in this caſe.—The only queſtion then is, Is the cauſe returned ſufficient for remanding him? If not, he muſt be diſcharged. The *cauſe returned* is, The ſlave abſented himſelf, and departed from his maſter's ſervice, and refuſed to return and ſerve him during his ſtay in England; whereupon by his maſter's orders, he was put on board the ſhip by force, and there detained in ſecure cuſtody, to be carried out of the kingdom and ſold. So high an act of dominion muſt derive its authority, if any ſuch it has, from the law of the kingdom *where* executed. A foreigner cannot be impriſoned *here* on the authority of any law exiſting in his own country: the power of a maſter over his ſervant is different in all countries, more or leſs limited or extenſive; the exerciſe of

of it therefore muſt always be regulated by the laws of the place where exerciſed. The ſtate of ſlavery is of ſuch a nature, that it is incapable of being now introduced by courts of juſtice upon mere reaſoning or inferences from any principles, natural or political; it *muſt* take its riſe from *poſitive* law; the origin of it can in no country or age be traced back to any other ſource: immemorial uſage preſerves the memory of poſitive law long after all traces of the occaſion, reaſon, authority, and time of its introduction, are loſt; and, in a caſe ſo odious as the condition of ſlaves, muſt be taken ſtrictly: the power claimed by this return was never in uſe here; no maſter ever was allowed here to take a ſlave by force to be ſold abroad, becauſe he had deſerted from his ſervice, or for any other reaſon whatever: we cannot ſay the cauſe ſet forth by this return is allowed or approved of by the laws of this kingdom, therefore the man muſt be diſcharged."

Several Negroes were in court to hear the event of the above cauſe ſo intereſting to their tribe; and after the judgement of the court was known, bowed with profound reſpect to the Judges, and ſhaking each other by the hand, congratulated themſelves upon their recovery of the rights of human nature, and their happy lot that permitted them to breathe the free air of England. No ſight could be more pleaſingly affecting to the feeling mind, than the joy which ſhone at that inſtant in theſe poor mens ſable countenances.

This judgement will probably put a ſtop to a branch of commerce that was beginning to be introduced both in England and Scotland, viz. the diſpoſal of negroes by auction and ſale, like other property [xxv. 55. xxviii. 445. xxxiii. 705.]. — It was wiſhed that a late trial at one of our circuit-courts [xxxiii. 498.] had been tranſferred to Edinburgh, in which caſe, the queſtion now determined in the court of king's-bench, might perhaps have been fully debated before the high court of juſticiary.

Some obſervations upon the ſlavery of Negroes.

MAny eſſays have lately appeared in the news-papers upon this ſubject; by which it appears to me, that the writers are not well informed of the true ſtate of the Africans in their own country, or in our colonies. Every native of the former is ſubject to the abſolute will of their kings and great men, not only as to their labour and ſervice, but even with reſpect to life and death. Moſt of them are born ſlaves to their fathers, who ſell them, as huſbands do their wives, and multitudes by conqueſt, who only change their home condition of ſlavery, to that of being ſlaves to their conquerors.

Theſe generally ſacrifice the liv[illegible] of thoſe who are not kept to hard labour by their owners, and with ſcarcely food enough to preſerve life, which they value much leſs than the lives of brute animals.

It has been obſerved, that we have little knowledge of Africa, and much leſs of the interior parts of it; the moſt we learn of it is from the traders upon the ſea-coaſt, who are generally incompetent hiſtorians, and learn nothing either by travel, or view of the upper countries.

The beſt hiſtory of Guinea and the ſlave-trade I have ſeen, was publiſhed in 1736, by Capt. William Snelgrave; whom I perſonally knew to be a ſenſible man of good character, and who travelled to the camp of the King of Dahome, about forty miles into the country of Ardra, after his General had conquered the Whidaws, who inhabited a great and populous country near the ſea-coaſts, with an handful of men, and little or no reſiſtance, becauſe the Whidaws were more afraid of being eaten by their enemies, than of death; for the Dahomes were men-eaters, as appears by the hiſtory; to which I refer the curious readers, for an account of the ſlavery to which the negroes are ſubject; and to the wretched ſtate of cruel ſlaughter made of their enemies, by ſacrificing them, their heads to the Kings, their blood to their God, and their bodies to be eaten.

From this bloody tyranny are the Africans redeemed by the European traders, and ſold at the Engliſh colonies, where their lives, eſtates, and properties, are ſafe under protection of the laws of each country; and ſurely, if exiſtence and ſafety are bleſſings, this may properly be called redemption: but this is not all; for, beſides being fed and clothed at a great expence by their maſters, they are allowed to raiſe hogs, goats, and poultry, and have ſmall plants of lands, from whence they reap many kinds of roots, pulſe, fruits, and viands, very wholeſome, not only for their own uſe, but to ſell, and of which they make a conſiderable profit.

In poſſeſſion of all this property they are carefully protected by the magiſtrates, who are generally perſons of the beſt characters in the ſeveral countries, and from whoſe judgement they receive leſs puniſhments in criminal caſes than the laws of England inflict for felonies or other inferior crimes.—As to private puniſhment, which the negroes receive from the hands of their maſters, both humanity and ſelf-intereſt render it very moderate, notwithſtanding they are moſt groſsly miſrepreſented by the civil-law lecturers of Oxford and Scotland, who muſt know the influence of ſelf-intereſt, if they know any thing of their own hearts or mankind. But thoſe unjuſt reproaches upon the inhabitants of our colonies are not the reſult of ſerious inquiries into the affair, but of ill-nature, and a vanity in the diſplay of their eloquence.

As to the labour of the negroes in our colonies, it is much more moderate than is endured by the common labourers of England, who are more real ſlaves to neceſſity, than to Egyptian taſk-maſters: for neceſſity makes no allowance for ſickneſs, but ſtarves the ſick labourer's wife and children to ſtarve, when he is unable to work for their ſupport; and they receive only the pittance allowed by the pariſh, which is by no means equal to their wants; and even that ſcanty proviſion is not made in Ireland. What liberty have theſe poor labourers to boaſt of? The liberty of changing their maſters for the ſame wages.—A mighty boaſt indeed! to change their maſters for the worſe, while they ſtill remain ſlaves to the neceſſity of conſtant and hard labour.

On the contrary, as our coloniſts, eſpecially thoſe of the ſugar-iſlands, are obliged to maintain their negroes in health at a great expence of proviſions, beſides employing a doctor by the year; ſo it is their intereſt to ſupport them in ſickneſs, not only with proper medicines, but with good kitchen-phyſic, ſuch as broth, panada made of the ſame wine which their owners drink, rice and oat-meal gruel, &c. and, in caſe of death, to take like care of their children: for, as the price of negroes is very high, it is neceſſary to ſupport the number of labourers by due care of their children; who, in this kingdom, fall to the care of unfeeling pariſh-overſeers, who have no private intereſt in their preſervation; or to the ſupport of charitable Chriſtians, who, to the great honour of this nation, abound more than in other countries, and is probably an atonement for the profligacy of the opulent, and the only cauſe of its preſervation from deſtruction. That, and all the virtues derived from a good education, and a due ſenſe of religion, are not leſs practiſed in our colonies, than in the mother-country, whatever ſome invidious rhetoricians may ſay to the contrary.

Let the candid reader turn his thoughts to the ſeveral arbitrary ſtates of Europe, and then determine, whether thoſe ſubjects are not liable to more oppreſſions than the negroes of Britiſh colonies, and endure a more ſevere ſlavery, when the poor peaſants have their beds taken from under them and children by tax-gatherers, and even their doors taken from their cottages to pay their taxes, and their perſons forced into military ſervice; to neither of which the negroes are liable, who have no other duty to perform than a moderate labour, to which every perſon is liable by the ſentence paſſed on Adam our firſt progenitor, that man ſhould earn his bread by the ſweat of his brow.

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears plainly, as well from the reaſon and nature of things, as from well-known facts, that the negroes of the Britiſh colonies are much more happy and eaſy than the ſlaves to neceſſity in any part of the world; and much more ſo than the ſubjects of any arbitrary government in Europe; and that their ſlavery is little more than nominal in compariſon of them, nor their labours by any means greater than what ninety-nine men out of an hundred muſt undergo for the ſupport of life throughout the whole world, and even in the moſt free governments.

Then, as to public benefits ariſing to this nation from their labours in the production of ſugar, tobacco, and rice, in the colonies, and in the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures, they are ſo well known to be the beſt branches of Britiſh commerce, that no more than the mention of them is neceſſary to convince every impartial man of their value and importance to the ſtrength, riches, and navigation, of Britain; beſides the perpetuity of enjoying ſuch fruitful ſources of wealth without interruption from other ſtates, which have the power of loading with duties every foreign branch of our trade, even to a prohibition.

If

If therefore the African trade is prohibited as an infraction upon the liberty of mankind, (which is ſhewn above to be a miſtake), no other labourers can be had for our colonies ſuitable to that climate; and conſequently Britain muſt loſe all thoſe valuable branches of trade, and, what is worſe, muſt take all thoſe productions from foreigners, who never will give up the ſlave-trade upon ſuch whimſical unjuſt notions of it.

If Britain ſhould ever loſe the commerce of its colonies, it muſt become a poor weak province of France, and then loſe its own liberty.

If indeed the proprietors of negro ſervants brought into theſe kingdoms were obliged by an act of parliament to export them under the penalty of an heavy tax, and an actual prohibition of any future importation of them is enacted, it may preſerve the beauty and fair complexion of our people, which otherwiſe is in a probable way of becoming Moriſco, like the Spaniards and Portugueſe: in the mean time, if the judgement of the law-courts ſhould ſet free the negroes now in England, many ill conſequences will follow, beſides depriving our merchant-ſhips of ſeveral uſeful hands now employed in that ſervice. *Lond. pap. June 3.*

SIR, *London, June 7.*

AS the great cauſe depending between Mr Stuart, and Somerſet, the negro, is at preſent one of the principal topics of general converſation, by inſerting the following you will afford a ſeaſonable and rational entertainment to your readers.

I am, &c.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in Maryland to his friend in Philadelphia.

I am ſo happy as to think as you do with regard to trading in man, or keeping him a ſlave. The cuſtom is moſt wicked and iniquitous, neither conſiſtent with reaſon, the laws of God, or man. Poor unhappy ſlaves, particularly thoſe forced from their places of nativity, are moſt certainly deplorable objects of commiſeration.——I never bought more than two during twenty years reſidence here. One proved to be the ſon of an African prince. He was a moſt comely youth: having obſerved his uncommon good parts, I ſent him to ſchool, and uſed him like a free man during his ſtay with me. The directors of the African company having inquired, and offered a reward for him, I by public act preſented the poor creature with his freedom, gave him an order for the reward aforeſaid, and ſent him to London; from whence the following year he remitted me the ſame ſum he coſt me, and ſundry rich goods, to the amount of 300l. and upwards, and therewith a letter in his own native language, tranſlated by Dr Deſaguillier of Cambridge.——The next I purchaſed was an unhappy lad, kidnapped from his free parents at the taking of Guadalupe. During his ſtay with me he decayed or pined ſo much, and expreſſed ſo ſenſible a ſorrow of cruel ſeparation from his aged parents, relations, and countrymen, that, actuated by the unerring good Providence which directs us in all our deeds, I likewiſe ſet this poor creature free, and ſent him to his native place. Providence again would not excuſe my being further rewarded, for performing this my duty as a Chriſtian. The truly honeſt father, from the produce of his plantations, has made me preſents to the amount of 50l. Sterling, with direction to draw upon him for the full coſt of the poor youth; which I do never intend, being more than paid by preſents.

I write this to convince you, that the inhabitants of Africa are not ſuch ſenſeleſs brutiſh creatures as thoughtleſs authors repreſent them to be. They undoubtedly are capable of receiving inſtruction, and far outdo Chriſtians in many commendable virtues. Poor creatures! their greateſt unhappineſs is being acquainted with Chriſtians.

The following is a letter from the Negro Prince, ſometime after he arrived at London, to his maſter in Maryland. Tranſcribed by Dr Deſaguillier, of Cambridge, 1743.

" *From the Great City, 3d moon after my releaſe.*

O my kind merciful maſter, my good white brother, too good, a very good ſon of a good woman, and of a very good old man, created good old people by the Great Spirit, who made my country, thy poor (I ſhould ſay *heretofore* poor) moſt grateful black priſoner, now rendered rich by thy goodneſs and mercy, is now moſt dead, moſt drunk, moſt mad with joy! Why is he ſo? becauſe he is going to his good warm country, to his good old mother, to his good old father, to his little ſiſter and his brother.

In

In my good warm country all things are good, except the white people who live there, and come in flying houses to take away poor black prisoners from their mothers, their fathers, their sisters, and brothers, to kill them with hunger and filth, in the cellars of their flying houses, wherein if they do not die fast enough, and poor prisoners talk for bread and water, and want to feel the wind, and to see the Great Spirit, to complain to him, to tell him all, or to see the trees of his good warm country once more for the last time, the king of the white people [probably the negro meant the captain] orders the officer called Jack to kill many of the black prisoners, with whips, with ropes, knives, axes, and salt.—The governor of thy flying house has been to shew that which is to carry me and him to my good warm country. I am glad, very glad indeed; he goes there with wine. Should he be sick, which white people seldom escape being so there, because of thee my kind merciful master, and good white brother, and because he has been good to me, and is a very good white man too, I will nurse him myself, my mother, my father, my little sister, and my brother, shall be his brother, his mother, his father, and his sister too. He shall have one large heap of elephants teeth and gold, for thee my kind merciful master, and kind brother; and one for himself also, but smaller. He at present is my father: I eat at his house, and lie there too, upon the bed thou presented me with. His woman is my mother, and kindly nurses me, being very sick of the sea, and fire made of black stones. I have received a great quantity of gold, besides what thou did present me with, by means of thy handwriting, to the people who are to send me to my country; some part whereof I have given to the governor of thy swimming house, to be sent to thee: had I an houseful, should send the whole with equal pleasure; however, thou shalt see hereafter, that black people are not beasts, and do know how to be grateful.—After thou, my kind merciful master and good white brother, left me in thy swimming house, we, thy white people, and we thy grateful black prisoners, were by the Great Spirit, who was angry with us, sent by the wind into an immense great river, where we had like to have been drowned, and where we could see neither sun nor moon for six days and nights. I was dying during one whole moon; the governor was my father, and gave me those good things thou presented me with on my bed; he lodged me in the little room thy carpenter built for me. Thou gave me more cloaths than I could carry, yet I was very cold; nothing availed with poor black prisoner, till at last having the Great Spirit to send me safe to thy house on shore, I thought I was carried there, [this appears to have been a dream], where thou my good white brother did use me with wonted goodness, spake to the Great Spirit, and to his son, that I might keep so during the voyage and afterwards; which they have done for thy sake: they will always do me good because of thee my good white brother; therefore my kind merciful master, do not forget thy poor black prisoner. When thou dost speak to the Great Spirit, and to his son, I do know he will hear thee, I shall never be sick more, for which I shall be thankful. Pray speak for my good old mother, my good father, my little sister, and my brother; I wish they may be healthy, to many very many moons, as many as the hairs on thy head; I love them all much, yet, I think, not so much as I do thee. I could die in my country for thee, could I do thee any kindness. Indeed the Great Spirit well knows I mean no lie, shall always speak to him for thy good; believe me, my good white brother, thy poor black prisoner is not a liar.

Dgiagola, Son of Dgiagola, Prince of Foot, Africa.

London, June 20. It is said that some generous humane persons subscribed to the expence of obtaining liberty by law for Somerset the Negro.—It is to be wished, that the same humanity may extend itself among numbers; if not to the procuring liberty for those that remain in our colonies, at least to obtain a law for abolishing the African commerce in slaves, and declaring the children of present slaves free after they become of age. —By a late computation made in America, it appears, that there are now eight hundred and fifty thousand negroes in the English islands and colonies; and that the yearly importation is about one hundred thousand, of which number about one third perish by the gaol-distemper on the passage, and in the sickness called the *seasoning* before they are set to labour. The remnant makes up the deficiencies

deficiencies continually occurring among the main body of thoſe unhappy people, through the diſtempers occaſioned by exceſſive labour, bad nouriſhment, uncomfortable accommodations, and broken ſpirits. Can ſweetening our tea, &c. with ſugar, be a circumſtance of ſuch abſolute neceſſity? can the petty pleaſure thence ariſing to the taſte, compenſate for ſo much miſery produced among our fellow-creatures, and ſuch a conſtant butchery of the human ſpecies by this peſtilential deteſtable traffick in the bodies and ſouls of men? — *Phariſaical Britain!* to pride thyſelf in ſetting free *a ſingle ſlave* that happens to land on thy coaſts, while thy merchants in all thy ports are encouraged by thy laws to continue a commerce whereby ſo many *hundreds of thouſands* are dragged into a ſlavery that can ſcarce be ſaid to end with their lives, ſince it is entailed on their poſterity! [xxi. 226. xxiv. 127. xxvii. 399. 455.]

A reſtraint upon mad people.

MAny evils and unfortunate accidents ariſing from the fury of mad people, a lover of mankind apprehends it may be of ſervice to communicate an infallible reſtraint upon them, which is as follows. — Upon entering the room where the mad perſon is, your eyes muſt be firmly fixed upon theirs. Upon theirs dropping, which they will do in a little time, you muſt continue yours with the ſtedfaſtneſs you at firſt made your attack. If they attack you a third time, you muſt ſtill oppoſe them with the ſame ſtrength. This is the period at which they always find themſelves overcome, and never renew the attack, and always retain an awe of you.

An experienced method of preventing the damage done by flies and inſects to crops of corn.

WHen the wheat firſt begins to ear, let two men, each with a large buſh of green elder, go into the field early in the morning, while the dew remains on the corn, or in the evening when the dew is falling, and proceed drawing the elder over the corn, one on each ſide the ridge, from one end of the field to the other, covering the whole ridge, and bringing the tops of the elder to meet in the middle of it. When they get to the end of the ridge, let them return back again, dragging the elder buſhes over the ridge in like manner; whereby both ſides of the ears of corn will be rubbed with the elder leaves, and ſtrongly impregnated with the effluvia iſſuing from them, the diſagreeable ſmell of which will deter flies and inſects from ſettling on the corn.

A GENUINE ANECDOTE.

IT is pretty generally known, that George I. held a firm opinion, that his Queen had proved falſe to his bed, and that the object of her affection was Count Koningſmark. So ſtrongly did this opinion work on the Monarch's mind, that he confined his Queen in a caſtle of his own in Hanover, and was reſolved never to own George II. for his ſon. But his friends repreſented to him, that it would not only bring infamy on himſelf, but divert the line of ſucceſſion from his family.

Theſe conſiderations were powerful, and he ſaw the neceſſity of following ſuch ſalutary advice. Accordingly, in public he was obliged to own the Prince for his ſon, though in private, and, to his moſt intimate favourites, he ſtedfaſtly and conſtantly declared, that he (the Prince) was not the iſſue of his loins. The reaſon that he gave for maintaining an opinion of his Queen's infidelity was, that having an occaſion to enter her cloſet very late one night, he found her aſleep on a ſopha, and a man's hat (which he knew to belong to Count Koningſmark) lying by her; and as he thought that circumſtance to amount to a full proof of her incontinency, he took the barbarous reſolution of confining her in the caſtle, where ſhe died.

Some time after this Dr Hoadly, reflecting on the above circumſtance, worked up the comedy of the Suſpicious Huſband, the principal plot of which being the cauſeleſs jealouſy of Mr Strictland, which the author artfully confirms by introducing Ranger's hat in Mrs Strictland's chamber, which being found by Mr Strictland confirms his ſuſpicion, and he reſolves to part with his lady. This play the Doctor dedicated to King George II.; who was ſo highly pleaſed with it, that he ordered a private gratification of 1000 guineas, and ſome other emoluments to the author; was preſent at the firſt repreſentation; and was ſo charmed with Mr Garrick's performance of Ranger, that he honoured the houſe with his preſence for ſeveral nights during the run of the play. [ix. 569. xi. 480.].

An

An abſtract of the contract of copartnery of the banking company eſtabliſhed in 1769, *under the firm of* Douglas Heron and Company Bankers in Air, [xxxi. 668.]. *Regiſtered in the books of ſeſſion Jan.* 31. 1772.

Our readers have before ſeen accounts of the Bank of Scotland [xxiv. 128. xxvii. 83.], the Royal Bank of Scotland [xxi. 326. xxv. 559.], the Britiſh Linen company [viii. 622.], and of the Bank of England, and the Eaſt-India and South-ſea companies [xiv. 532. 573, 75.].

WE the perſons after named and deſigned, and hereunto ſubſcribing, conſidering, that the buſineſs of banking, when carried on on proper principles, is of great public utility, particularly to the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, of a country, at the ſame time that it may yield a reaſonable profit to the bankers concerned in it; and likewiſe conſidering the neceſſity there is, in the preſent ſituation of the country, that a banking company ſhould be erected on proper principles at this juncture, have therefore reſolved to eſtabliſh a banking company upon a ſolid, creditable, and reſpectable footing: That is to ſay, In conſideration of the mutual truſt and confidence we repoſe in one another, we have agreed, and by theſe preſents do covenant and agree, to unite and join ourſelves into a ſociety or company for carrying on a joint trade and buſineſs of banking, for iſſuing notes of hand, payable at our office; lending money on caſh-accounts, bills, or permanent ſecurities; for purchaſing bills of exchange, and diſcounting inland bills or notes, all under the firm, name, and deſignation, of DOUGLAS HERON AND COMPANY BANKERS IN AIR, and that for twenty-one years from and after the 1ſt of November 1769, which is hereby declared to be the time of the commencement of this copartnery; during which ſpace, at leaſt as long as the company ſhall ſubſiſt, and not be diſſolved in conſequence of the 14th article hereafter mentioned, we bind and oblige ourſelves mutually, ſeverally, and reſpectively, to promote the true intereſt of the company to the utmoſt of our powers. For which end, and towards raiſing a capital ſtock for purſuing and ſupporting this undertaking, we do each of us ſeverally for our own parts oblige ourſelves, our heirs, executors, and ſucceſſors whatſomever, to pay the reſpective ſums under written, in manner, and at the ſeveral periods after mentioned, namely,

Charles Duke of Queenſberry and Dover	- - L.	2000
Henry Duke of Buccleugh	-	1000
Patrick Earl of Dumfries	-	2000
William Earl of March and Ruglen		500
The Hon Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Eſq;	- -	2000
William Douglas younger of Kelhead		1000
Patrick Heron, Eſq; of Heron		1000
Charles Douglas, Eſq; of Braikenwhat		500
John Orr, Eſq; of Barrowfield, Advocate	- -	1000
Patrick Gordon, Eſq; of Kingſgrange		500
Mr Alexander Anderſon Merchant in London	- -	1000
Mr Hugh Roſs Merchant in London		1000
James Fergusſon, Eſq; of Craigdarroch, Advocate,	- -	500
Robert Maxwell, Eſq; of Cargen		1000
Capt. Baſil Heron, of the North-Britiſh dragoons	- -	500
Mr John Chriſtian Merchant in the Iſle of Man	- -	1500
David Currie of Newlaw	-	1500
Gilbert Paterſon Merchant in Dumfries		500
James Macwhirter Merchant there		500
Ebenezer Wilſon Bookſeller there		500
Thomas Stothart Writer there	-	500
Mr David Forbes Merchant there		500
John Aitken writer there	-	500
Gilbert Gordon of Halleaths		500
Edward Maxwell Merchant in Dumfries		1000
Alexander Gordon of Greenlaw		1000
William Fullarton of Roſemount		2000
John Campbell of Wellwood		1000
Robert Reid of Seabank	-	500
—— The ſame, afterwards other		500
William Logan of Caſtlemains		500
William Boyd-Robertſon of Trochrig		500
Archibald Crawfurd of Ardmillan		1000
The Rev. Mr John Steel of Gadgirth		500
—— The ſame, afterwards other		500
Robert Fergusſon of Caſtlehill		1000
Hugh Logan of Logan	-	1000
Adam Crawfurd Newal of Polquhairn		500
William Logan of Camlarg		1000
Andrew Donald Merchant in Greenock		500
James Wilſon junior Merchant in Kilmarnock	- - -	500
Hugh Parker Merchant there	-	500
James Gilleſpie in Boddonlee		500
George Macrae Merchant in Air		1000
James King ſenior Merchant in Greenock	- -	500
David Maclure Merchant in Air	-	1000
Alexander Fergusſon younger of Craigdarroch, Advocate	-	1000
William Hay of Crawfordſton, Writer to the Signet	- -	500
Mr Ebenezer Macculloch Merchant in Edinburgh	- -	1000
Carried forward,	L.	41,500

Brought forward,	L. 41,500
Alexander Gray Writer to the Signet	500
George Young junior Merchant in Edinburgh	1000
Col. Steuart Douglas, late of the 108th regiment of foot	500
John Dickſon of Conheath	500
Alexander Orr of Waterſide, Writer to the Signet	1000
John Murray of Murraythwaite	500
John Newall of Barkcoch	500
James Mountſey of Rammerſcales	1000
Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, Bt	500
Alexander Wight, Eſq; Advocate	1000
Quintin Macadam in Barleith	1000
William Gibſon Merchant in Edinburgh	500
John Balfour Merchant there	500
James Goodlet Campbell of Auchline	500
Robert Henderſon of Cleughheads	500
Robert Herries of Halldykes	500
Bruce Campbell, Eſq; at Sornbeg	500
Theodore Edgar of Elhiſhiels	500
Walter Scot Writer to the Signet	500
Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, Bt	500
Capt. Robert Laurie of the Queen's dragoons	500
Walter Wilſon of Crogline	500
Mr Chriſtopher Kelly Merchant in London	1000
Capt. John Lowis of London	500
Mr Alexander Roſs at Balkail	500
Capt. John Roſs of the 31ſt regiment of foot	500
Ebenezer Hepburn Merchant and Provoſt of Dumfries	500
Thomas Wallace Merchant in Cumnock	500
William Hunter Merchant in Dumfries	500
John Beck Merchant in Kircudbright	500
John Kilpatrick Merchant there	500
David Bean of Meiklefurthead	500
Francis Grierſon of Mainwhern	500
John Wilſon Merchant in Dumfries	500
John Graham junior Merchant there	500
Dr William Graham of Moſsknow	500
James Swan Merchant in Lockerbie	500
Walter Riddel of Newhouſe	500
Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark	500
James Richardſon Merchant in Lochmaben	500
Andrew Croſbie of Holm, Advocate	1000
John Carruthers of Holmains	500
John Paxton Merchant in Ecclefechan	500
Dr James Hunter Phyſician in Moffat	500
James Hardie Writer in Edinburgh	500
John Ouchterlony Merchant in Montroſe	1000
William Macghie Merchant in Edinburgh	1000
The Hon. Alexander Gordon, Eſq; Advocate	1000
George Home Writer to the Signet	500
James Baillie Writer in Edinburgh	500
Carried forward,	L. 71,500

Brought forward,	L. 71,500
David Ferguſſon Provoſt of Air	500
John Murdoch Writer in Air	1000
John Ferguſſon of Greenvaile	1000
Patrick Douglas Surgeon in Air	500
John Macmichan of Killinbringan	1000
James Macadam of Waterhead	500
Robert Whiteſide Merchant in Air	500
John Sutherland Merchant in Cumnock	500
George Houſton of Johnſton	500
John Campbell of Saddle	1000
Robert Kennedy of Auchtifardle, Advocate	500
William Wallace of Sauchie, Advocate	1000
Col. Charles Campbell of Barbreck	1000
Robert Kennedy of Pinmore	500
Capt. William Maxwell of Dalſwinton	500
Hugh Maxwell Writer in Edinburgh	500
Thomas Lockhart, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe	500
James Inglis Merchant in Edinburgh	500
Robert Hunter in Dalmaherran	500
John Baifour Bookſeller in Edinburgh	500
David Campbell of Bellmount, Writer to the Signet	2000
David Armſtrong of Kirkleton, Advocate	500
William Chalmer of Eaſter Dalry	500
Andrew Muir Merchant in Kirkcudbright	500
Alexander Hughan Merchant in Cretoun	500
James Maxwell of Barncleugh	500
Capt. John Kelſo of Dankeith	500
George Graham of Shaw	500
Thomas Reid Merchant in Saltwails	500
Thomas Hamilton of Overton	500
James Hamilton of Hamiltonhill	500
Robert Mirrie Merchant in Annan	500
David Thomſon of Ingliſton	1000
Tho. Callow younger of Auchinchain	500
Alexander Ferguſſon of Ceutlich	500
Alexander Macconochie Writer in Edinburgh	500
Robert Lorimer in Auchennight	500
John Roſs-Mackye of Haukhead	500
Col. Hector Munro of Navarre	500
	L. 96,000

amounting to the ſum of L. 96,000 Sterling; and which ſeveral ſums, with L. 54,000 not yet ſubſcribed, making in whole L. 150,000, we declare is at preſent the capital ſtock intended for carrying on the aforeſaid buſineſs of banking; but which capital may be increaſed, if found neceſſary, in manner after mentioned. And in further proſecution of our copartnerſhip, for the better carrying on the buſineſs thereof, and for preventing as much as may be, all debates and queſtions relative thereto, we do hereby become mutually, reciprocally, and reſpectively, bound to one another,

and fubject ourfelves, our fhares and intereft in the ſtock of the ſaid copartnery, to the articles, conditions, and obligations following, namely,

1. A ſhare of this copartnery-ſtock ſhall be L. 500 Sterling. No partner ſhall be allowed to ſubſcribe for or hold more than four ſhares, or to have leſs than one ſhare: nor ſhall any perſon be allowed to ſubſcribe by a company-firm, or in name or for the behoof of a company; veſting only the perſon who ſubſcribes ſhall be intitled to vote and act as a member.

2. Every partner ſhall pay to the company's caſhier, for behoof of the company, twenty per cent. of each ſhare ſubſcribed for by him, at ſuch times and in ſuch proportions as a general meeting ſhall appoint; and alſo ſhall pay the remainder of his ſhare to the caſhier at ſuch times and by ſuch proportions or calls as a general meeting of the company ſhall afterwards appoint, and that within thirty days after any order of a general meeting to pay ſhall be made, and entered in the federunt-book, with a fifth part more of penalty in caſe of failure, and the legal intereſt of the ſaid calls from the times appointed for payment till the actual payment thereof; and which order the caſhier is required, within three days after its date, to intimate to each partner by a letter ſigned by him, and put into the poſt-office. And in caſe any partner ſhall fail to make payment within ſixty days after the day affixed, with legal intereſt from the day affixed, then it ſhall be in the power of the next general meeting after ſuch failure, to order a proſecution to be carried on in the name of the company againſt ſuch deficient partner: And in caſe of a decree paſſing againſt him, and that he ſhall not, within the days of the charge to be given thereon, pay up the whole ſums thereby decreed, then it ſhall be in the option of the company, either to proceed in legal diligence thereon, or to declare his ſhare in the copartnery forever forfeited, and the whole money paid in by him preceding that time, ſhall *ipſo facto* belong to the company, without his having any further intereſt therein; ſuch payment to be made always at the company's principal office, and the failure therein to be certified by the company's caſhier, ſo as to aſcertain the forfeiture, without declarator, proceſs, or other order of law requiſite in aid thereof; upon the declaration and finding of which, all further diligence ſhall ſtop upon the decree obtained in manner foreſaid.

3. In order to render this concern as general as the public utility ſeems to demand, a committee, conſiſting of twenty-three perſons, whereof five to be a quorum, ſhall be named by a general meeting, which committee, or their quorum, is impowered to receive all ſuch further ſubſcriptions towards this undertaking as may be tendered to them betwixt and the firſt Monday of May next, by ſuch perſons as they ſhall judge may prove proper and uſeful partners; and which additional ſums ſo to be ſubſcribed for, are hereby declared, and by a ſeparate deed to be execute by the ſubſcribers relative hereunto, ſhall be alſo declared, to be a further capital: provided, that the preſent ſubſcribed capital, with ſuch additional ſubſcriptions, ſhall not *in cumulo* exceed L. 150,000 Sterling: and the acceding ſubſcribers ſhall have the ſame privileges and profits, be ſubjected to all expences and loſſes, and in general to the whole rules herein contained, in the ſame manner as if they had been original partners, and had ſubſcribed along with us, they being always bound to pay the ſeveral calls upon their ſhares, with the legal intereſt thereof from the period the ſame had been paid by us before their admiſſion. Provided nevertheleſs that it ſhall be in the power of the company to increaſe their capital, by the aſſumption of more partners, if found expedient by two thirds of a general meeting, convened either perſonally or by proxy; but that no further increaſe ſhall take place till a motion be made to that effect, and recorded in the federunt of one general meeting, to remain undetermined till the next following general meeting in courſe.

4. It ſhall not be allowable for the company, directly or indirectly, to exerciſe any commerce or buſineſs, with any part of the ſtock of the company, except the banking above mentioned.

5. The profits of the company ſhall be divided among the partners in proportion to the ſhare or intereſt which each has or may acquire in the capital, by ſuch a rate of dividends, and at ſuch times, as ſhall be ordered by a majority of two thirds of any general meeting perſonally or by proxy convened; and the loſſes, if any, ſhall be ſuſtained by the partners according to their proportions and ſhares in the ſtock; of which loſſes the partners

oblige

oblige themſelves ſeverally to relieve each other.

6. The ſeat of the company's capital operations, particularly for payment of caſh, ſhall be at Air, or ſuch other place as two thirds of any general meeting ſhall think proper to remove it to; a motion having been firſt made at a previous general meeting, and the reaſons for ſuch removal aſſigned by the perſon making the motion, and the motion and reaſons inſerted in the ſederunt-book, and the propriety of it conſidered at a ſubſequent general meeting.

7. Beſides this general office, ſeparate branches are to be eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh and Dumfries; at which branches caſh-accounts may be opened, and operations made thereon, by iſſuing notes, diſcounting bills, and receiving payments; but no caſh ſhall be paid for notes at theſe branches, unleſs a quorum of the directors reſident at that place ſhall permit or appoint: and in the event of the principal office being removed from Air, a branch is to be eſtabliſhed at that place, having the ſame powers, and being ſubject to the ſame regulations, with the branches above mentioned: and it ſhall be in the power of a majority of a general meeting, to open other branches, having the ſame powers with thoſe to be eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh and Dumfries, at ſuch places as the conveniency of buſineſs, the utility of the public, and the intereſt of the company, may require.

8. For the proper management of the company-buſineſs, there ſhall be choſen, annually, a governor, or preſes of the general meetings, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be, to preſide at the general meetings, and who, in caſe of an equality, ſhall be intitled to a double or caſting vote; and in caſe of the abſence of the governor or preſes from any general meeting, a vice-preſes may be choſen by the meeting, who ſhall at that meeting have the ſame power of a double or caſting vote. There ſhall alſo be annually choſen to officiate at the principal office at Air, and at each of the branches at Edinburgh and Dumfries, nine directors, five whereof to be a quorum; and in caſe of any branch or branches to be eſtabliſhed elſewhere, the number of directors to officiate at that branch or branches, and of their quorum, ſhall be determined by the general meeting eſtabliſhing the ſame: all which directors ſhall be intitled, in caſe of their being preſent at the principal office, or in any of the branches, at the time any buſineſs is tranſacted there which properly belongs to the management of directors, to vote and act together with the directors properly belonging to the office where they are for the time, although they were originally nominated and deſtined to act in another place. The buſineſs of the directors ſhall be, to ſuperintend and direct the caſhier, accountant, tellers, or other officers to be employed by the company at the principal office or branches; to diſcount bills; to allow caſh accounts or credits, and recall them when found neceſſary; to authoriſe the granting of poſt-bills and promiſſory notes in favour of a creditor named therein; and, in general, to conduct the proper buſineſs of the company in the manner that ſhall be found moſt expedient and beneficial; and their actings ſhall be binding on all the partners to the extent of their reſpective ſhares, unleſs theſe are varied or altered by a general meeting. Theſe directors, or their quorum, ſhall meet regularly once a-week at the general office and branches, on ſuch a day of the week as ſhall from time to time appear moſt expedient to, and at a place to be appointed by a general meeting; and at theſe weekly meetings ſhall appoint one of their number to attend each day of the ſubſequent week, and failing one another, in order to tranſact the buſineſs of the company in general, and in particular to give directions to the caſhier and other officers, to authoriſe the granting of poſt-bills and promiſſory notes, and do every other thing in the common courſe; only, in the caſe of diſcounting bills, he is to call in the aid and advice of another director; which director or directors acting from day to day ſhall be reſponſible to the weekly meeting of directors, the proceedings of the weekly meetings being always ſubject to the review of a general meeting: which directors ſhall have a reaſonable allowance for their attendance, to be fixed from time to time by the general meetings. All the above directors ſhall be annually choſen at the general meeting to be held upon the firſt Monday of November yearly.

9. There ſhall be appointed for the principal office, and at each branch, a caſhier, who ſhall receive all payments made to the company, and who ſhall make ſuch payments as fall to be made in the courſe of buſineſs at the place

where he is employed; and an accountant, whose buſineſs it ſhall be, to keep the books of the company, and to make calculations; and both ſhall do ſuch other buſineſs as ſhall be allotted to them by the directors. Beſides which ſervants there ſhall be appointed one or more tellers, as ſhall be found neceſſary, for giving cash for ſuch of the company's notes as ſhall be preſented at the office for payment, aſſiſting the caſhier in making and receiving payments, and tranſacting other buſineſs allotted him by the directors. Each of theſe ſervants ſhall receive ſuch a ſalary as ſhall be fixed at a general meeting, in full of all perquiſites, fees, or emoluments, which they are expreſsly prohibited to exact or receive. And in reſpect of the truſt neceſſary to be repoſed in the caſhiers and tellers, they ſhall not only give an oath *de fideli*, but at their admiſſion ſhall find ſufficient caution for the due and faithful execution of their office, and for the full damages to be incurred by their not performance, as alſo to pay up what arrears ſhall be found owing to the company; it being always held to be a ſufficient foundation for a charge for payment of ſuch arrears, that the amount of them is aſcertained by an account certified under the hand of the accountant, to be taken from the company's books: and if a charge be given, no ſuſpenſion ſhall paſs but upon conſignation only; this being to be made a ſpecial condition in the bonds to be granted by the caſhiers and tellers and their cautioners. The accountant ſhall alſo take an oath *de fideli*. None of theſe ſervants ſhall be removeable, but by a general meeting, and in the event of its being declared by two thirds of the votes, that their conduct has been exceptionable, or that they have been remiſs or inattentive to their charge. Provided, that theſe ſervants ſhall be taken ſpecially bound, not to quit their offices without previous premonition of ſix months to be made in due form to the weekly meeting of directors at the office to which ſuch ſervant belongs, that the company may have full time to ſupply any vacancy properly, without any hindrance of buſineſs.

10. A general meeting of the whole partners ſhall be held at the principal office of the company twice in the year, viz. upon the firſt Mondays of May and November, to lay down ſuch rules, and to give ſuch directions, anent the company's affairs, as to them ſhall ſeem proper. They ſhall regularly record all their proceedings in a federunt-book, to be ſigned by the preſes, and the directors preſent, in preſence of the meeting; and after being read over to them, the directors ſhall be bound by every general rule preſcribed to them by a general meeting. For the accommodation of partners who may reſide at a diſtance, or be neceſſarily detained from any general meeting, they ſhall have a liberty of giving a general or ſpecial power of proxy, by a ſigned miſſive, to any partner, authoriſing him to act in the choice of directors, or other officers or ſervants, or in any queſtion relating to the continuance or diſſolution of the copartnery, or in any other queſtion in the determination of which a majority of two thirds of the voters is requiſite, ſuch miſſive being always marked in the federunt-book, and lodged in the company's office, to aſcertain the authority of the partner who acts under it, until recalled by the granter; but no proxy ſhall intitle any perſon to vote or act in ſuch matters as fall within the ordinary adminiſtration of the company's affairs, all which are to be determined by a majority of the voices preſent, as theſe only can form a proper opinion of the matters brought before them. No ſmaller number than one third of the partners, that is, having a third part of the ſtock for the time, ſhall be deemed a general meeting, or have the powers thereof, in thoſe caſes where a majority of votes are deciſive; and no ſmaller number than one half of the partners, or thoſe poſſeſſing a half of the ſtock, including proxies, ſhall be deemed a general meeting in thoſe caſes where two thirds of the votes are requiſite to determine a queſtion; and all queſtions to be canvaſſed in theſe general meetings ſhall be determined by ballot, each partner having a voice or ballot for every ſhare he holds in the capital.

11. Beſides the general ſtated meetings above mentioned, it ſhall be in the power of the governor, or preſes of the general meeting, as alſo of five directors, to call a general meeting when the affairs of the company ſhall require it; to be called upon fourteen days previous notice, by an advertiſement in the Edinburgh newspapers; and alſo to be intimated to each partner by a miſſive letter, ſigned by the caſhier, to be put into the poſt-office within three days from the time the firſt intimation is inſerted in the news-papers.

12. The

12. The whole of the company's tranſactions ſhall be fairly entered in regular books; which ſhall be completely filled up, poſted, and brought to a juſt balance, once every year, and ſhall be atteſted and ſigned as ſuch by the directors, caſhier, and accountant, of every year, ſo as to be ready for the inſpection of the next general meeting in May. Theſe books ſhall remain at the office to which they belong reſpectively, and ſhall not be removed therefrom without the conſent of a majority of two thirds of the partners at a general meeting. Any three of the partners concurring in demanding inſpection thereof, ſhall have free acceſs to examine them, in preſence of two directors and the caſhier, at all times when required.

13. All promiſſory notes, bonds, bills, contracts, and other writings, relating to the joint buſineſs, ſhall be taken and given under the aforeſaid firm of *Douglas Heron and Company Bankers in Air*; and, their caſhier and accountant at their principal office ſubſcribing in virtue of powers from the company, to be given, and entered in their ſederunt-book, ſhall bind the whole company as effectually as if they had ſigned every note, bond, bill, or other writing, themſelves, or as if they had granted a ſpecial power for ſigning every ſuch deed and tranſaction; diſpenſing hereby with, and renouncing, all exceptions or objections which in law may or can be offered againſt all notes to be iſſued by the company in manner foreſaid. As alſo the caſhier and accountant at the ſeveral branches ſhall have power to grant receipts for payments made on caſh-accounts, ſubſcribe poſt bills and promiſſory-notes by order of the directors, and ſuch other writings as the neceſſary buſineſs of the company to be tranſacted at the branch to which they belong, may require; all which ſhall be binding on the company; they being always obliged to relieve their caſhier and accountant ſo ſubſcribing of all notes, bonds, bills, and other writings to be granted by them in virtue of the ſaid powers, and under the ſaid firm, which is hereby agreed upon ſhall be retained by the company until the final diſſolution thereof. The company's caſh, notes, and other ſecurities, or deeds of importance, which are not neceſſarily connected with the buſineſs carried on at particular branches, ſhall be kept in a vaulted place, or iron cheſt, in their principal office, under three ſeparate locks, the keys whereof to be kept by the caſhier, and two of the directors by turns, to be taken out from time to time, and delivered to the caſhier upon his receipt, to be entered in a book; who again ſhall deliver to the teller what notes or caſh he may need for iſſuing or changing, upon a like receipt to be granted by him to the caſhier.

14. Notwithſtanding the term ſtipulated for the endurance of this copartnery, yet it ſhall be lawful to and in the power of any number of partners poſſeſſed of two thirds of the capital ſtock, to diſſolve this company at the end of the firſt ſeven or the firſt fourteen years of the copartnery, but at no other period during the ſubſiſtence thereof: and if the ſame ſhall be ſo done at the end of either of theſe two periods, entered in their ſederunt-book, and ſigned by their preſes, all further buſineſs in the iſſuing of notes, &c. ſhall be diſcontinued; and the diſſolution of the company ſhall be duly advertiſed in the Edinburgh news-papers. Provided always, that in caſe it ſhall appear, on bringing the affairs of the company to a yearly balance, that fifty per cent. of the capital ſtock is loſt, or if it can be ſhown from the company's books that a loſs has been incurred to that extent, in either of theſe events it ſhall be in the power of any one of the partners, at the next, or any other ſubſequent general meeting, (provided before that time the affairs of the company are not in a better ſituation), to inſiſt that the company ſhall be forthwith diſſolved; and ſuch meeting is hereby impowered, and ſhall be obliged, to diſſolve it accordingly, by a minute, to be entered in their ſederunt-book, and to be advertiſed as ſoon as poſſible in all the news-papers publiſhed in Scotland.

15. In any of the events above mentioned, it is agreed upon, that immediately thereafter, and at the expiration of the foreſaid term of twenty-one years, the general meeting ſhall be obliged to authoriſe and appoint proper perſons, with all convenient diligence, to levy the whole debts due to the company, and to turn their eſtate and effects into caſh, and to apply the neat proceeds thereof, in the firſt place to the extinction of the debts due by the company, and next towards reimburſing the partners of ſuch ſums as ſhall have been advanced by them for carrying on the joint buſineſs, and the reſidue ſhall be divided among the partners proportionally to their

their ſhares and intereſts. And in caſe any of the company's debts and effects ſhall be outſtanding at the expiration of twelve months from the act of diſſolution of the copartnery, in that caſe the ſaid outſtanding debts and effects ſhall be divided into lots, and a value fixed thereon by a general meeting, with this reſtriction, that none of theſe lots ſhall exceed in original value 500 l. Sterling, and ſold by public roup, at Edinburgh, intimation being made thereof in the Edinburgh news-papers thirty days preceding the ſale.

16. If any partner ſhall incline to ſell or transfer his ſhare, he ſhall give notice of the intended ſale, and the perſon to whom he purpoſes to ſell, to the caſhier, thirty days at leaſt prior to a general meeting; of which notice the caſhier ſhall immediately adviſe the whole partners by circular letters. At the following general meeting the intended purchaſer muſt be approved by two thirds of the whole votes preſent, otherwiſe no ſale can take place. But in caſe of ſuch ſale taking place, the company hereby oblige themſelves to free the ſeller of all their debts, deeds, and contractions, made poſterior to the actual ſale, which are hereby declared to be transferred from the ſeller to the purchaſer, and the purchaſer ſhall be taken bound in theſe terms.

17. In the event of the death or inſolvency of any of the partners, the heir, executor, or the aſſigns of the deceaſed, and the creditors of the inſolvent partner, ſhall be obliged to receive and draw their ſhare in the ſtock, and profits thereof, as the ſame ſhall ſtand at the laſt preceding ſettlement of the company's affairs, with intereſt thereof at four per cent. from that ſettlement till payment is demanded, and the legal intereſt afterwards until complete payment.

18. None of the company's ſtock, profits, or effects of any kind, ſhall be made ſubject to the private debts of any of the partners, nor be affected by any diligence at the inſtance of their creditors, ſo as to give ſuch creditors uſing diligence any other right to the ſubject than the preciſe ſum at which it ſhall ſtand fixed by the laſt preceding ſettlement of the company's affairs, in manner mentioned in the preceding article.

19. As every neceſſary particular which experience and trial may diſcover, cannot at preſent be foreſeen; the partners convened at their ſeveral general meetings ſhall have power, from time to time, not only to ſettle their plan of management, but alſo to alter any of the foregoing regulations, excepting thoſe hereafter declared to be unalterable; and to make ſuch further rules or by-laws as they ſhall find to be neceſſary, and conducive to the true intereſt of the company, and agreeable to the confeſſed intent and meaning of the preſent copartnerſhip: and all which rules or by-laws being duly recorded in the ſederunt-book, and ſigned in their preſence by their preſes and the directors preſent, ſhall be equally binding as if they had been inſerted in this preſent contract, until they be altered or repealed by a ſubſequent general meeting, or others adopted in their place, as more conducive to the general good of the company. Declaring always, that the 1ſt, 4th, 12th, 14th, and 15th articles, are not to be varied or altered by any ſuch regulations; which articles are expreſsly declared to be fundamental, and unalterable either by the whole or by any of the ſubſcribing partners, or by any perſon or perſons who may hereafter become partners in the company. And nothing herein contained ſhall be underſtood to import a power in any general meeting to compel any partner to pay or contribute any more to the company's ſtock than the preciſe ſum by him originally ſubſcribed for.

20. Whereas it may tend to the utility of the public, and the intereſt of the company, to aſſume as partners ſundry perſons reſiding in England, who have no domicil in Scotland, and who are not therefore ſubject to the juriſdiction of the courts of law in Scotland, whereby ſome of the clauſes in this contract may become ineffectual in ſo far as reſpects them; therefore it is hereby provided, that all ſuch perſons who may be aſſumed as partners, ſhall not only ſubſcribe and execute this deed in ſuch way and manner as that it may become actionable againſt them in the courts of law in England, but ſhall alſo, at ſubſcribing it, by a proper writing under their hand, conſtitute to themſelves a domicil in Scotland, at which all citations, charges, requiſitions, and premonitions, may be uſed againſt them, to the ſame effect as if they were perſonally reſident in Scotland.

21. The whole partners, by theſe preſents, become bound, each of them to the other, for the faithful performance of their

their reſpective parts of the premiſſes, with the good faith neceſſary to ſo public an undertaking, and that under the penalty of one fifth part of each ſhare of the capital ſtock, to be paid by the party failing to the company's caſhier, for behoof of the company, over and above performance.

22. An extract of this contract, with an extract under the hands of the company's caſhier, of any minute, order, or reſolution, of any general meeting, or of the directors at the principal office, or at any of the branches, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant for diligence by horning or otherwiſe, in terms of the clauſe of regiſtration after mentioned, at the inſtance of the company, for payment of the ſeveral ſhares ſubſcribed for, or of ſuch parts thereof as ſhall be called for from time to time.

23. Laſtly, In regard it is impoſſible that all the partners can have room to ſign the joinings of the ſeveral ſheets on which this contract is wrote, they have therefore impowered the ſaid Meſſ. Andrew Croſbie and Alexander Ferguſſon, Advocates, two of their number, to ſign the joinings of the ſeveral ſheets hereof, which they hereby declare to be as valid as if the ſame had been ſigned by every one of themſelves; diſpenſing hereby with every objection that can be made on that head.

And they all conſent to the regiſtration, &c.—Written upon one ſide of this and of the thirteen annexed or joined ſheets of paper duly ſtamped, (to which is ſubjoined four other ſheets of paper duly ſtamped, for inſerting the places and dates of, with the witneſſes to, the reſpective ſubſcriptions, and the ſubſcriptions themſelves), and ſubſcribed by the ſaid whole partners and company as follows, namely, by us the ſaids Henry Duke of Buccleugh [and many others, whoſe names and deſignations are particularly inſerted] all at Dumfries, the 24th day of Auguſt 1769, before theſe witneſſes, &c.

Some account of the preſent ſtagnation of public credit.

THE general ſtagnation of public credit that has juſt happened in this country, is an event that will probably be long remembered. What cauſes may have produced this misfortune, we ſhall not pretend to determine; certain, however, it is, that ſince the famous South-ſea bubble in 1720, credit has never received a ſeverer ſhock, nor a total failure of it been more generally dreaded. Like a plague, it threatened deſtruction far and wide, and its baneful influence hath been felt from one extremity of the iſland to the other.

On the 10th of June, Meſſ. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, bankers in London, ſtopped payment. This failure was chiefly attributed to Mr Fordyce, the acting partner. Ambitious and enterpriſing, and not ſatisfied with the handſome emoluments he muſt have reaped from an extenſive buſineſs, he dabbled deeply in Exchange alley. By theſe tranſactions he is ſaid to have acquired at firſt a great fortune: but as ſtock jobbing was the cauſe of his riſe, it likewiſe brought on his ruin; for at the time of the failure he is ſaid to have had a difference of ten per cent. to pay on half a million, ſome ſay, a million and a half, of India ſtock, of which he had been a bear * for many months. Mr Fordyce immediately abſconded; and his real debts were ſaid to amount to 300,000 l. though if his friends may be credited, he was laſt winter worth 150,000 l. As the other partners were not concerned with him in his ſpeculations in the alley, they at firſt gave out, that they would be able to anſwer all their demands; but a commiſſion of bankruptcy iſſued out againſt them, ſhowed how fallacious their hopes were.

As this was a houſe of the firſt eminence, and had moſt extenſive dealings, a number of other houſes, as naturally might be expected, were involved in its fall. Every day was uſhered in with the diſagreeable accounts of new failures; and by the 19th no leſs than ten capital houſes had ſtopped, viz. Meſſ. Edie & Laird, Laurie & Company, Bogle & Scott, Adams & Company, Biggar & Hamilton, Ferguſon & Company, Ogilvie & Michie, John Macintoſh of Philpot lane, Adam Wood, and Halifax & Glynn. Words cannot deſcribe

* [Bear and Bull are two cant words well underſtood in the alley. The former ſells ſtock deliverable, and the latter buys it receivable, at a fixed future day; on which day the parties meet, and calculating the difference between the then price of ſtock and the price at which they agreed to ſell and buy, the one pays and the other receives the amount, without any real transference of ſtock: ſo the whole is fictitious.]

the

the general conſternation of the metropolis on the 22d. An univerſal bankruptcy was expected, and the ſtoppage of every banker looked for. The whole city was in an uproar, and many of the firſt families in tears. Every countenance appeared clouded, occaſioned either by real diſtreſs, or by what they feared for their friends. This melancholy ſcene began with a rumour, of one of the greateſt bankers having ſtopped, which afterwards proved true. A report at the ſame time was alſo current, of an expectation of the immediate ſtop of the greateſt. The confidence with which this report was propagated, and the certainty, if this laſt houſe failed, no one could ſtand, induced every perſon to draw his whole out of the bankers hands. This cauſed the ſtoppage of ſeveral. The diſcounting of Scots bills, to the amount of near 100,000 l. was the unhappy occaſion of the temporary ſtop of the former; and on the refuſal to receive theſe bills by the latter, was founded this moſt deſtructive report, that it had ſtopped.

The diffidence occaſioned by theſe bankruptcies had thrown many families lately in affluent circumſtances into inextricable misfortunes. Nor was the ruin confined only to the rich, but ſoon extended itſelf to the inferior claſs. The Meſſ. Adams of the Adelphi buildings in the Strand, being unfortunately involved by the failure of ſome capital houſes, upwards of two thouſand valuable artificers and workmen, ſupported by their ſpirited undertakings, in different parts of the kingdom, were thrown out of employment, and their families deprived of ſubſiſtence. The poor men had begun their work in the morning before the melancholy news of their maſters misfortunes was communicated to them: when informed of it, they came down from the walls in ſilence, and ſtood for ſome time in the ſtreet in a body; and at laſt went off, one by one, with every mark of regret for the fate of maſters, whoſe buſineſs had ſupported them and their families for ſeveral years.—However, to the great joy of every good man, the Meſſ. Adams reſumed their works again on the 26th.

But amidſt this general wreck of public credit, the ſpirit and generoſity of the directors of the Eaſt-India company do them great honour, and intitle them to the warmeſt applauſe of their country. On the 24th they came to a reſolution, to open their books for transferring ſtock, though regularly they were to have remained ſhut till the 16th of July; by which means every proprietor might realize his property on an hour's warning. Beſides this, they poſtponed the payment of their prompt for three weeks, which was leaving half a million in the hands of bankers, to be applied towards the preſent exigency. And to crown all, they paid to their ſeveral tradeſmen above 100,000 l. to account; though very few of thoſe accounts were adjuſted, or the tradeſmen intitled to demand a ſingle farthing. The ſalutary effects that muſt have flowed from ſuch conduct, in the diſtracted ſituation public credit then was, are too obvious to need illuſtration.

The accounts of the failure of Meſſ. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, arrived at Edinburgh, on Friday afternoon, June 12. by a gentlemen who poſted from London in forty-three hours. If the conſequences of their failure had been ſeverely felt at London, it proved no leſs fatal here. As moſt of our bankers had conſiderable dealings with that houſe, or with others that had been involved with it, a ſtoppage on their part was almoſt inevitable. Accordingly the following houſes were obliged to ſtop, viz. June 15. Meſſ. Fordyce, Malcolm, and Company; on the 16th, Arbuthnot and Guthrie; and on the 24th, William Alexander and Sons, Gibſon & Balfour, Andrew Sinclair and Company, Johnſton & Smith, and Garbet and Company of Carron wharf.

The ſtoppage of ſo many houſes of note, occaſioned an univerſal panic. As mens fears commonly magnify dangers, and are apt to make them believe things to be worſe than they really are, greater failures, if not a total ſtoppage of every bank and banker, were ſtill expected. Diffidence and diſtruſt of courſe took place, and the notes of country-banks, of whatever kind, were refuſed in payment. The hardſhip the poorer claſs of people ſuffered by this was very great; becauſe though poſſeſſed of country-notes, they could not convert them into caſh, nor purchaſe with them proviſions of any kind.

The eagerneſs of perſons in general to draw what caſh they had in bankers hands, undoubtedly increaſed, if it did not in a great meaſure occaſion theſe evils;

vils; for it was impoſſible for bankers to collect their funds in an inſtant; but had their creditors, inſtead of all running to demand payment, waited till their affairs could be ſettled, there is little doubt but things would have come round again, and every one have been paid. This was the caſe particularly with the bank of Douglas Heron and Company. We have already mentioned, that the firſt accounts of the failure at London arrived here on Friday, June 12. A rumour ſoon prevailed, that the bills of this bank on London were refuſed to be diſcounted. Terrified with the apprehenſion that an immediate ſtoppage would be the conſequence, the common people ran in crouds to draw ſpecie for their notes; and on Tueſday evening the following advertiſement was handed about in Edinburgh. "*Bank-office, Canongate, June* 16. 1772. Whereas the branch of DOUGLAS HERON AND CO. here have for theſe two days paſt had an immenſe demand for ſpecie, from the lower claſs of people, in exchange for notes, owing, as it is ſuſpected, to ſome ill-grounded reports raiſed by fooliſh or malicious perſons reſpecting ſaid branch; a reward is therefore offered of one hundred pounds Sterling to any one who will diſcover the perſon or perſons who have been concerned in raiſing ſuch an infamous report; the reward to be paid by Mr HOGG Caſhier, upon conviction of the offenders. For Douglas Heron and Co. THO. HOGG, Caſhier."

This advertiſement, joined with the knowledge of the ſolid foundation of that company, in a good meaſure quieted the minds of people, and the ferment had greatly ſubſided. But new failures continuing to happen, the demands on them for ſpecie became greater than ever. For a ſhort time theſe demands were anſwered; but in the morning of the 26th, the following advertiſement was handed about in Edinburgh, and it was afterwards publiſhed in all the papers.

"*Air, June* 25. 1772. The Company of Douglas Heron & Company Bankers in Air, taking into their conſideration the preſent ſtate of the credit of this country, and the uncommon demands that have been made upon them for ſpecie, owing to cauſes ſufficiently well known, have come to a reſolution to give over, for ſome time, paying ſpecie for their notes. But as the country, who have received the moſt liberal aids from this company, cannot entertain the ſmalleſt doubt of the ſolidity of its foundation, it is hoped, that, on occaſion of a national emergency of this kind, the holders of their notes will not be under any alarm. —— And in order to give full ſatisfaction to the public, that no perſon will be a loſer who is in poſſeſſion of their paper, they hereby declare, That they will pay five *per cent.* intereſt for ſuch of their notes as remain in the circle, until paid, after the 26th day of June current; and that a bond to that purpoſe ſhall directly be executed by their Caſhier, binding the Company, and be put on record in the books of ſeſſion. —— For Douglas Heron and Co. JOHN CHRISTIAN, Caſhier."

Accordingly, a bond of the following tenor, dated, Air, July 4. was regiſtered in the books of ſeſſion, July 6. viz.

"I Mr John Chriſtian, caſhier to Meſſ. Douglas Heron & Company Bankers in Air, conſidering, that from the preſent ſtate of the credit of this country, and the uncommon demands that have been made upon the ſaid company for ſpecie, owing to cauſes which have lately happened, and are ſufficiently well known, the ſaid company have come to a reſolution, to give over, for ſome time, paying ſpecie for their notes; and have, in terms of their contract, authoriſed me, by a minute of their directors, to grant the bond following for the ſatisfaction of the public; therefore wit ye me to be bound and obliged, as I, as caſhier for and in name of the ſaid company, bind and oblige the ſaid company, conjunctly and ſeverally, their heirs, executors, and ſucceſſors whatſomever, that they ſhall thankfully content and pay, not only five per cent. intereſt from and after the 26th of June current, for all of their notes iſſued preceding this date, ſigned by me, and bearing date 6th of November 1769, that ſhall remain in the circle, until the company ſhall acquaint the public that they are ready to repay the ſame, but alſo five per cent. on all money lodged with the ſaid company, either at their principal office, any of their branches, or with any of their agents under them, on promiſſory notes at four per cent. from and after the ſaid 26th current, until the company ſhall acquaint the holders of ſuch four per cent. notes, that they are ready to repay the

ſame, and that under a penalty of one fifth part more in caſe of failure. And I conſent to the regiſtration," &c.

Reſolutions were immediately entered into, almoſt all over Scotland, and even at London, for ſupporting the credit of this company.—As the bank of England had refuſed to diſcount their bills, it was reſolved, at a meeting of the merchants and traders of London, at the King's-arms tavern, June 16. that a ſubſcription ſhould be opened to indemnify the bank of England againſt any loſs it might ſuſtain by diſcounting their bills; and a ſubſcription was accordingly opened for that purpoſe. By the 19th, notice was given in the London papers, That "whereas many are poſſeſſed of bills drawn or indorſed by Douglas Heron & Company on ſuch houſes as have lately ſtopped payment, Mr Alexander of Edinburgh, of the houſe of Meſſ. William Alexander & Sons, is ready to pay all ſuch bills as are either drawn or indorſed by the ſaid company, as they fall due, and to accept, for the honour of ſaid company, ſuch bills as are drawn or indorſed by them, that remain unaccepted." Two Noble Dukes were alſo ſaid to have intereſted themſelves warmly in their favour, and offered to become bound for them to a very great extent.—In Scotland, the nobility and landed gentlemen, counties, boroughs, corporations, and even private merchants and tradeſmen, vied with one another in advertiſing that they would receive the notes of that bank in payments; inſomuch that room could ſcarce be got in the news-papers for the names of all the perſons who engaged to take theſe notes in payments; by which means they continue to paſs currently.—The following reſolution may be conſidered as an acknowledgement to that company for the benefits received from it, viz.

"*Air, July* 1. 1772. The noblemen and gentlemen of the ſhire of Air, [whoſe names had been formerly publiſhed in the news-papers] having met this day at Air, to conſider of the ſituation of the public credit of this county, and being ſenſible of the ſolidity of the Banking Company of Douglas Heron & Co. do unanimouſly reſolve, to the utmoſt of our power, to ſupport their credit, and for that purpoſe to take their notes from our tenants, and in every other tranſaction: And we further reſolve to claim no advantage from an advertiſement of that Company, dated, June 25. offering "to pay five *per cent.* intereſt for ſuch of their notes as remain in the circle till paid, after the 26th of June ult." And we order our clerk to cauſe publiſh our reſolution in the Edinburgh and Glaſgow news-papers."

We ſhould have told before, that in the Edinburgh papers of Feb. 11. was publiſhed the following advertiſement. —"To the public. This is to give notice to all concerned, That the original contract of copartnery of the banking ſociety, under the firm of Meſſ. DOUGLAS HERON AND CO. BANKERS IN AIR, was recorded in the books of ſeſſion (office of Meſſ. Tait and Campbell) the 31ſt of January 1772, by order of a general meeting of that Company held in November laſt. ALEX. ORR, Secretary." [304.]

And on the 5th of May laſt, the following article appeared in theſe papers. "We hear that the new ſubſcription opened at the deſire of ſeveral perſons of rank and fortune by Douglas Heron and Co. for adding 50,000l. to their original ſtock, is nearly filled up; and that it was reſolved at a general meeting of the proprietors of that company held here yeſterday, to receive no more ſubſcriptions after the firſt of November next."

Such are ſome of the leading circumſtances of this memorable event. For the good of mankind and our country we hope the worſt is now over; and expect ſoon to be enabled to inform our readers, that public credit has aſſumed a more agreeable appearance.

Conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of credit. Publiſhed in London on the 23d of June.

ON Wedneſday morning, the 10th of June, the public were alarmed with the news, that a great banking houſe had ſtopt payment, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by one of the partners, in his Alley-tranſactions.

As events of this kind happen rarely, and are generally attended with extenſive conſequences, it is no wonder that it occaſioned a general conſternation in the city: accordingly every body for ſome days appeared to be ſtruck with amazement and terror from the dread and uncertainty with regard to thoſe that might be affected by this accident.

As it happens, that the gentleman who was the unfortunate cauſe of this diſaſter was a Scotſman, and that two very reſpectable

ſpectable Scotch houſes in London ſtopt payment on the ſame day, theſe circumſtances proved very unfavourable to Scotch credit; eſpecially as the number of Scotch bills in London was known to be very conſiderable, the foundation of them very little underſtood, though of late much the topic of converſation, and that many bills, drawn from Scotland on very reſpectable houſes in London, had been refuſed at the Bank.

In a calamity of this kind, as in a great conflagration, it becomes the duty of all perſons who think they can be uſeful, to offer their ſervices; and on this occaſion, the meaneſt man, who preſerves coolneſs enough to diſcover and point out the cauſes of the preſent diſtempers, or the means of relieving them, may be excuſed, nay, is called by every duty, to offer his thoughts to the public. This, it is hoped, will be an apology for the writer of the preſent obſervations.

It is remarkable, that this banking company was almoſt totally unconnected with every Scotch houſe in London, excepting the two houſes that ſtopt payment on the ſame day, and to whom, it is ſaid, that the unfortunate partner is indebted in a balance of above 40,000 l. to each: but as the failure of theſe two Scotch houſes was ſuppoſed to be connected with many others of that country, the gentlemen of this city were diſpoſed to conſider this as a prelude to the univerſal bankruptcy of every houſe of that part of the kingdom.

It is certain, that for ſome years the number of Scotch bills on London has increaſed to an uncommon magnitude, particularly the bills of a new banking company, known by the firm of *Douglas Heron and Company*, which cannot be ſuppoſed leſs when this accident happened than upwards of 300,000 l.

This company has been eſtabliſhed not full three years [xxxi. 612, 68.], in which many of the principal nobility and gentry of that part of the kingdom were engaged, whoſe whole fortunes were ultimately pledged for the ſecurity of the tranſactions of this bank; inſomuch that it may be averred, that there is a real ſecurity at bottom of between five and ſeven millions Sterling, which is beyond all proportion ſufficient to guarantee all their engagements.

It muſt at the ſame time be acknowledged, that this bank ſet out with ſome diſadvantages, being deprived of the aſſiſtance and advice of any capital houſe in Edinburgh, theſe being all engaged with other provincial banks; it is not therefore wonderful that ſome errors were committed in the original planning and conducting their operations. Having only among them two or three young people, of merit indeed, but little experience in commercial affairs, the direction was compoſed almoſt totally of young gentlemen of the law, men, many of them of genius and ſpirit, but not converſant in matters of trade. However, the public had cauſe to expect, that whatever errors might at any time be committed, when they came to be diſcovered from experience, the affairs of that company would be conducted with an ability ſuitable to the greatneſs of the object.

It is ſufficient to obſerve one error, which probably may account for all that has happened. As this company intended to carry on buſineſs on a large ſcale, it had been prudent to begin with ſecuring the aid and aſſiſtance of ſuch capital houſes in this city, as were equal to the greatneſs of their operations, and to have taken due pains to have explained the plan, and extent of their tranſactions. This would have prevented many miſtakes. The bulk of mankind are carried away by common and local prejudices, and when ſuch an immenſe quantity of paper appeared at once upon a new houſe, whoſe name had never been heard of before, it is no wonder that the reaſonableneſs of their operations ſhould not be underſtood.

As the minds of men were much diſtracted for ſome days in this great city, every body intereſted in the public and private credit of this country being frightened out of their preſence of mind, running about to hear what was paſſing, and to know what was to be done; every hour produced new projects for relieving the preſent diſtreſs, and in an hour after they were laid aſide; in ſhort, every thing ſeemed to be tending to a criſis; the conſequence of which, the ſtouteſt heart could not think of without trembling.

As there were two Noble Dukes, of large fortunes and reſpectable characters, that were engaged, and whoſe all certainly depended upon the fate of *Douglas Heron and Co.* it was thought proper that they ſhould ſtep forth upon this occaſion, to ſtop the preſent torrent. Accordingly

ly they waited upon the directors of the Bank of England, accompanied by one of the richeſt monied men in this kingdom, and there declared to theſe gentlemen, that they underſtood themſelves bound to the whole extent of their fortunes, for the operations of the Scotch bank; and were willing, for the further ſatisfaction of the Bank of England, to bind themſelves in ſuch further legal ſecurities as could be reaſonably required. The Bank of England do not appear to have received theſe overtures as they deſerved. Several harangues were made, which, in theſe ſerious moments, might have been ſpared. They aſked, What the extent of the whole tranſactions of the Scotch banking company might amount to? They were told, About 300,000 l. The Bank of England ſeemed ſurprited at this, having already, as they ſaid, above half the ſum of that paper in the bank. In ſhort, the Noble perſonages were diſmiſſed, and it was underſtood, that the Bank of England were to take the matter under ſerious deliberation the next day. Mean while, moſt or all the paper of the Douglas banking company was thrown out.

The conduct of the directors of the bank of England on this occaſion, will, in after times, be thought very extraordinary. They are compoſed of twenty-four directors, beſides the governor and ſub-governor; all of them men of character, of fortune, and ſome of them men of knowledge in trade; but in the preſent conſternation, thoſe who ſee it will not be ſurpriſed, that they have not been able to preſerve their uſual preſence of mind. It ſhould naturally be conſidered as a lucky circumſtance, that ſo great a company as that of the Douglas bank, whoſe bottom was ſo much ſuperior to all their engagements, were willing to interpoſe in a criſis of this kind; ſince it is humbly believed, that had the bank of England thought proper to diſcount freely the bills of this bank, drawn on whatever houſe, the ſecurity ultimately reſting on the bottom of the Douglas bank, the miſchief might have been eaſily prevented, ſuppoſing they had diſregarded all the paper that was drawn by individuals from Scotland; ſince the ſecurity of any private houſe could never be compared with the ſecurity of this bank. But the conduct of the Bank of England was diametrically oppoſite; they continued diſcounting the bills of a conſiderable houſe in Edinburgh upon the capital houſes with whom they are connected, but ſhowed no mercy on the paper of the Douglas bank, with the additional ſecurity of the beſt acceptances in London.

This ſeems the more extraordinary, as the ſecurity of the Douglas bank might have been better underſtood. Some of the gentlemen of the direction had great connections in Scotland; ſome of them had even travelled to that country, and conſequently might be ſuppoſed to have made themſelves maſters of the circumſtances and credit of the banking companies in Scotland, particularly of the greateſt bank of all: but the truth is, in times of diſmay, men loſe the advantages of their knowledge and experience; in conſequence of which, the maxims and rules of conduct which were eſtabliſhed, and perhaps proper, in times of tranquillity, are purſued, and the only means of ſaving the public ruin in the ſtorm are neglected.

Among other incidents which ſerved to increaſe the common diſtreſs, moſt of the houſes in London were afraid to accept Scotch bills; particularly the bills of a young houſe in Edinburgh, on a capital ſhop here, were refuſed acceptance. This connection had ſubſiſted for ſome years, and had ſwelled to a great amount, and many wiſe men were perplexed about the foundation of this account; however, as the bankers were among the firſt in this city, their credit was ſufficient to give them a currency, notwithſtanding the bank thought proper to reject them, almoſt conſtantly, for ſome months paſt.

As ſeveral Scotch houſes who are known to be under large engagements, and believed to depend greatly on the remittances they were to receive from this houſe in Edinburgh, ſo ſoon as it came to be known that all bills drawn upon this ſhop by ſaid houſe were refuſed acceptance, the general diſtruſt was greatly increaſed, and for ſeveral days, it may be affirmed, that few of theſe houſes could diſcount a ſingle piece of paper with their name upon it. At the ſame time, while theſe bankers, under fifty frivolous pretences, refuſed to accept the bills drawn upon them, they were abundantly anxious to avail themſelves of the remittances received from Edinburgh, upon theſe very houſes whom they had diſtreſſed; the bills were ſent out immediately for acceptance; and inſtead of waiting, as uſual, till next morning, to

receive

receive them back, their clerks were ordered to beſeech theſe people to accept them inſtantly, which was frequently complied with.

This was certainly a very imprudent conduct on the part of theſe gentlemen, and can only be accounted for from the effects of fear, which deprives men of the natural means of ſelf-preſervation; ſince there was every reaſon to expect, that the refuſal to accept theſe bills, at this juncture, would prove ruinous to many: and how far the diſorder might extend, when once begun, the wiſeſt man could not, without preſumption, foretell. Mean while the cooleſt obſervers were amazed to ſee, that the very houſes, ſuppoſed to depend and truſt entirely to theſe remittances, went on with their uſual tranquillity, to anſwer all their engagements; their bills in dependence were known to be very great, they were all paid; nay, their other engagements were anſwered with the ſame punctuality as in ordinary times. This may be ſufficient to ſhow, that but for the deſperate conduct of theſe gentlemen, and of ſome others, the miſchief would have ſoon been ſtopt.

Mean while the conduct of the Bank of England continued to be equally aſtoniſhing: many deliberations were ſaid to be held; lawyers were conſulted; propoſals and plans were concerted; in ſhort, every thing was done but the ſingle thing needful to ſtop the univerſal bankruptcy of this country.

It is ſaid, that formal propoſals were ſent to the Duke of Queenſberry and others, intereſted in the Douglas bank, in which the Bank of England offered to diſcount the draughts of the Douglas bank, provided that the extent of the circulation ſhould be immediately reduced at the rate of l. quarterly, and that theſe gentlemen ſhould engage to give the Bank of England immediate ſecurity on lands in England to the extent of 20,000 l. per annum.

Theſe propoſals were ſuitable to the general conduct of the Bank of England; and, without inſiſting on further obſervations, is it not aſtoniſhing, that men acquainted with the nature of credit ſhould exact an obligation to do what in many circumſtances might prove impoſſible? As an inſtance how much the circulation of this bank depends upon circumſtances, it may be obſerved, that though, from the firſt eſtabliſhment till within theſe few weeks, this circulation never at any one period exceeded 300,000 l. it has ſwelled ſince to about 450,000 l.

To ſhow their conſiſtency, the bank thought proper, at this very juncture, for the firſt time, to throw out the bills of a principal houſe of Edinburgh on three moſt capital houſes in London, that had never been refuſed before.

The Noble Duke very properly took ſeveral days to deliberate on a matter of this importance; while the Bank of England pretended to be diſobliged at not receiving an immediate anſwer, and continued to throw out, as uſual, every piece of paper in which the Douglas company appeared to be concerned.

The general ferment of mens minds was too great not to ripen into a violent combuſtion. Every moment there was reaſon to expect that every thing would fall into confuſion.

In theſe circumſtances, while the moſt reſpectable houſes were conſidered on the brink of falling, a gentleman of conſiderable fortune in the Weſt Indies, but who had large dependencies, found himſelf in danger of actually ſtopping. Some friends, who knew his bottom, were deſirous to interpoſe, particularly a gentleman of great landed property, who is entirely unacquainted with this perſon, and had no other intereſt than as a friend to public credit, and to ſerve a friend who was connected with this Weſt-India houſe. Accordingly this Honourable Gentleman being ſatisfied with the ſecurity for a greater amount, conſented to accept a bill drawn by a citizen of known fortune for 15,000 l. which it was expected would be diſcounted at the bank. This, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, was refuſed, and ſome of the directors gave out that it was neceſſary to procure the additional ſecurity of a third perſon of credit in the city. Fortunately this Honourable Gentleman was able, upon a very ſhort warning, to find the money elſewhere; ſo the miſchief was ſtill ſtopt for this time.

This accident, which came to be generally known, ſerved greatly to inflame the preſent diſorder: ſuch diſtruſt and ſuch jealouſy was never known in this great city. It will hardly be credited by poſterity, that one of the capital houſes of this city was obliged to pledge a good bill of 15,000 l. to procure 600 l. to anſwer a preſſing exigency.

Theſe facts, which the writer believes

may

may be depended upon, may give the public ſome light into the cauſes of the preſent diſorder, which muſt neceſſarily produce a convulſion that may ſhake every corner of this kingdom; ſince limited muſt the notions of that man be, who can vainly imagine that the diſcredit of a part of the country can be indifferent to the reſt; it would be equally abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the cutting off the legs and the arms were not to have effect on the head and the reſt of the human body. Scotland is not ſo inconſiderable a part of this iſland, (however it has been deſpiſed by a certain party of political writers), as to periſh without ruining the reſt; and it may be affirmed with aſſurance, that there is not a man in this city, nay, in Great Britain, that is worth 5 l. who will not be affected by the confuſion that is like to follow. The writer has been obliged to talk freely of men and things; the occaſion is too ſerious for trifling; he hopes he has ſaid nothing that is indecent; ſure he is, that he has ſaid nothing diſagreeable but from a conviction of the neceſſity of it on this occaſion. He is above perſonal reſentment at any time, and much more in times like theſe. What will be the end, and what is the remedy of this violent diſorder, it might at this moment be preſumption in him to ſay: it is ſufficient that he has now taken the liberty to touch upon the cauſes of the diſeaſe, which is perhaps the greateſt ſtep towards finding out the cure. If theſe facts and obſervations are found by the public to be of any importance, it may, perhaps, encourage him afterwards, to ſubmit to the public attention what more he has to offer on the ſame ſubject. *June* 23. 1772.

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 1. 1772.

I Send you annexed a copy of Lord Clive's eſtabliſhment for annuities to diſtreſſed officers and ſoldiers in the Eaſt India ſervice, which does him honour. —I am one of thoſe unfortunate perſons who reap the benefit of this humane inſtitution.

Edin. Adv. A PENSIONER.

A ſketch of the plan propoſed by Lord Clive for the diſtribution of the legacy left to his Lordſhip by the Nabob Meer Jaffier [199.], *and of the preſent from the Nabob Syfa Dowla, in account of his Lordſhip's fund.*

THE whole ſum amounts to eight lack of Secca rupees, [100,000 l.], to remain in the treaſury at Fort William, bearing the uſual intereſt of 8 per cent. per ann.

The annual amount of the intereſt to be diſtributed, in the manner under mentioned, to ſuch a number of officers and ſoldiers as the money will admit of, the priority of whoſe claims is to be ſettled agreeably to the dates of their certificates.

No officer or ſoldier is to be intitled to the bounty, unleſs he be diſabled by wounds or other accidents, or rendered incapable by age, or length of ſervice. No officer or ſoldier is to be intitled who does not produce a certificate from his commanding officer, of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further ſervice in the Indies, together with an approbation of that certificate by the Governor and Council.

This bounty is only to extend to ſuch officers as are obliged, through any of the misfortunes above mentioned, to return to England in indigent circumſtances; every officer therefore applying for the bounty muſt make oath in the moſt ſolemn manner, before the Governor and Council, to the following purpoſe, viz.

A Colonel, that he is not, in real and perſonal eſtate, poſſeſſed of	£ 4000
A Lieutenant-Colonel, - - -	3000
A Major, - - - -	2000
A Captain, - - - -	2000
A Lieutenant, - - -	1000
An Enſign, - - - -	750

DISTRIBUTION.

To a Colonel, - -	£ 300 per ann.
To a Lieutenant-Colonel,	250
To a Major, - -	200
To a Captain, - -	150
To a Lieutenant, - -	100
To an Enſign, - -	70
To a Serjeant, - -	20
To a Corporal, - -	15
To a private man, - -	10

The widows of all thoſe officers and ſoldiers who had penſions, are to enjoy half of the ſame ſo long as they remain unmarried.

N. B. This penſion took place laſt October for the benefit of the company's officers, ſoldiers, and widows of officers. So many perſons being upon this fund, the annuity is juſt now one half in each claſs.

ODE

ODE for his Majeſty's birthday, June 4. 1772.

By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

FRom ſcenes of death, and deep diſtreſs,
(Where Britain ſhar'd her monarch's wo),
Which moſt the feeling mind oppreſs,
Yet beſt to bear the virtuous know,
Turn we our eyes:—The cypreſs wreath,
No more the plaintive Muſe ſhall wear;
The blooming flowers which round her breathe,
Shall form the chaplet for her hair,
And the gay month which claims her annual fire,
Shall raiſe to ſprightlier notes the animated lyre.

The lark, that mounts on morning-wings
To meet the riſing day,
Amidſt the clouds exulting ſings,
The dewy clouds, whence zephyr flings
The fragrance of the May.
The day which gave our Monarch birth,
Recalls each nobleſt theme of ages paſt;
Tells us, whate'er we ow'd to Naſſau's worth,
The Brunſwick race confirm'd, and bade it laſt;
Tells us, with rapturous joy unblam'd,
And conſcious gratitude, to feel
Our laws, our liberties reclaim'd
From tyrant pride and bigot zeal;
While each glad voice, that wakes the echoing air,
In one united wiſh thus joins the general prayer:

" 'Till Ocean quits his fav'rite iſle,
'Till, Thames, thy watry train
No more ſhall bleſs its pregnant ſoil,
May order, peace, and freedom, ſmile
Beneath a Brunſwick's reign!"

Ode performed at Dublin caſtle on the above occaſion.

THou faireſt daughter of the various year,
O June, how bright thy flow'ry ſcenes appear!
The greateſt Prince, the foremoſt ſon of Fame,
To thee bequeaths the glories of his name!

AIR.

Perfect virtues, manly grace,
Let th' harmonious choir diſplay:
The brighteſt of the Royal Race
Animates the breathing lay.

AIR.

Supreme of all celeſtial pow'rs,
Bleſs our Monarch's ſocial hours!
Ev'ry earthly bleſs prepare,
Faith and Truth deſerve your care.

RECITATIVE.

With modeſt confidence come forth,
Neglected Truth and pining Worth,
By GEORGE belov'd and known:
But fear the lightning of his eye,
Ye ſplendid frauds, and ev'ry lie
That ſkulks behind the throne.

AIR.

O happy Britain! joyful hour!
Where reigns humanity with power,
Integrity with art;
Unwearied bounty ſtill beſtows,
Yet ſtill the public current flows
Entire in ev'ry part.

RECITATIVE.

Hibernia looks with fond ſurpriſe,
To ſee ſweet Concord ſmiling riſe;
To ſee the royal favours ſhed
Around her Viceroy's honour'd head.

RECITATIVE (*accompanied.*)

Hail, bleſs'd Irene! hoſpitable ſhore,
Faction ſhall ne'er divide her ſubjects more;
Peace o'er the iſle extends her balmy wings,
And thus her grateful happy peaſant ſings.

DUETTE.

Behold each vale with plenty crown'd,
And hung with fruits of golden dye,
From the low ſhrub that creeps the ground,
To the tall oak that braves the ſky:
The proſp'rous harveſt claims our care,
The bleſt rewards of toil we ſhare.

CHORUS.

To GEORGE our King renew the ſtrain,
Theſe are the bleſſings of his reign.

The TWO LAMPS.

A Fable, addreſſed to the Ladies.

The deſign of which is, to exemplify the difference between that which is the reſult of education and ſentiment, and mere corporal proportion.

From the OEconomy of Beauty, *juſt publiſhed.*

ERE yet hypocriſy and art
Have wrapp'd in treble braſs the heart,—
The natural intercourſe ſuppreſt
Between the countenance and breaſt;
Each motion of the mind we trace
By her interpreter, the face.
Rage, envy, malice, 'tis agreed,
Are paſſions he that runs may read;
Theſe on the paſſive forehead make
Impreſſions that we can't miſtake,
Changing the human face divine—
A Nero, for an Antonine.
Ev'n Socrates himſelf confeſs'd,
Tho' wiſdom had reform'd his breaſt,
No after ſtudy could efface
The lineaments of vile and baſe;
Such once he was, and theſe were ſeen
Indelible in look and mien:
Proofs that deformity proclaim
Moral and perſonal the ſame.
Theſe warn the parent to commence,
With the firſt orient dawn of ſenſe,
The work of beauty; now begin
To ſow the ſeeds of grace within,
While, guiltleſs of a weed, the ſoil
With all its powers may bleſs your toil.
Firſt filial piety impart,
With gratitude inform their heart,
And love for you; theſe rooted there
Shall bloom o'er all their face and air:—
The features meit, and each be deck'd
With lovely meekneſs and reſpect.
Let pity be an early theme:
Ah! teach the decent tear to ſtream

For

For other's wo: a ſelfiſh mind
The whole hard countenance will bind,
And petrify — a ſullen gloom
Spreading o'er nature's faireſt bloom,
The eye ſinks dead, the cold blood ſtreaks,
Ineloquent the frozen cheeks;
But let benevolence controul,
Dilate, and dignify the ſoul,
The face, illumin'd by the mind,
(Angels are fair becauſe they're kind),
With ever-varying grace is found
To beam light, life, and love around.
It tunes the voice, and every tone
Is Philomela's warbled moan.
What colours ſhall the Muſe ſupply
To paint the phraſeleſs dignity,
The awful, yet engaging mien
Of injur'd innocence, within,
And conſcious worth? by heaven's intent
At once their guard and ornament.
So on ſome meadow's banky ſide,
Where Flora reigns in artleſs pride,
The ſame rich beam that ſhews the bloom
Creates the colour and perfume.
Soon as fair Friendſhip's holy ſpell
Has taught the little heart to ſwell,
To ev'ry feature 'twill ſupply
A correſponding harmony,
Caſt the whole countenance anew,
Tho' ſoft'ning, yet ennobling too.
But chief Devotion's hallow'd duties
Muſt crown and beautify their beauties;
Hence, redolent of joy ſerene,
Divine Love's elevated mien;
Hence peace and genuine honour ſpread
Their blended glories round the head;
Hence the meek eye with hope replete,
Yet beaming with a ſeraph's heat;
Th' Elyſian glow, and every grace
Thron'd in the true Madona face.
So, poets feign, *Prometheus* ſtole
From heaven his animating coal.
Parent! ere yet their features fix,
Or folly with the heart can mix,
For in a tainted veſſel pour'd,
The generous infuſion's four'd —
Be theſe thy arts; their ſouls refine,
And all the Caliperdia's * thine:
For Virtue's felt (ſo Plato thought)
To viſible exiſtence brought,—
This, this is Beauty — muſt be ſo,
Or Beauty's but a name below.
A ſuiting body it creates,
Pervades, illumes, aſſimilates.
Thus the warm virgin-wax receives
Th' impreſſion that the ſignet gives:
Now a chaſte veſtal ſeems, and now
The Goddeſs of the painted bow;
Now bears aloft the plumy creſt,
And all Minerva ſtands confeſs'd;
Now the majeſtic wife of Jove,
And now the Queen of Grace and Love;
Her fairy Cupids hovering round,
With tiny ſhafts prepar'd to wound,
Sportive o'er all her perſon ſtraying,
Now on her cheek or boſom playing,
Now in her beamy eyes they meet,
Ambroſian hands or ſilver feet.
'Twas at a miſer's cold abode,
Two cryſtal urns ſurvey'd the road;
This ſhone (while that was void and damp)
Conſcious of oil and fire — a LAMP.
For ſhew he plac'd them, nothing loath,
But ah! th' expence to light them both,
He ſaw by calculation clear,
At this per day, was that per year.
The beamleſs vaſe, when night prevail'd,
Her unimportance thus bewail'd:
"Too partial Fate! why doom to me
This odious, dull obſcurity?
Here many a tedious night I've hung,
Nor bleſs'd by old, nor prais'd by young,
To me ſcarce one kind glance is giv'n;
While like the moon, that *lamp of heav'n*,
My ſiſter of congenial glaſs,
Wins all the hearts of all that paſs.
Suppoſe her ſtation they revere,
I boaſt the ſame exalted ſphere;
Do they with awe her crown behold,
Her dreſs of blue, diſtinct with gold?
Theſe gave her not ſuperior fame,
Her ornaments and mine the ſame.
'Tis not her eaſy ſhape and air,
Her ſwelling boſom heavenly-clear,
Her ſmoother poliſh, brighter hue;
No; for in theſe we're hardly two.
Yet while ſhe ſits triumphant by,
The *Cynoſure* † of every eye,
I'm ſeen, if ſeen, with ſcorn alone,
May fall unmiſs'd, or ſtand unknown.
Speak, dotards, ſpeak, the diff'rence ſhew,
Or own caprice rules all below."
"Siſter, forbear," the other cried,
"To tell the world you're mortify'd.
Envy no votaries ſhall gain,
It ſcarce has pity for its pain.
'Tis not indeed my fairer frame,
No native excellence I claim;
'Tis not my body's happier mold,
More poliſh'd, pure, or rich with gold;
In theſe one character's our due,
You fair as I, I frail as you:
And yet while you neglected ſit,
Or but the theme of taunting wit,
I fix the traveller's ardent gaze,
Have all his bleſſing, all his praiſe.
What can this different treatment win?
Sure, ſiſter, 'tis the light within."

* *A Latin poem ſo called, teaching the art of having beautiful children.*

† *The north ſtar, by which ſailors ſteer their ſhips.*

On ſeeing the Dutcheſs of Queensberry walk at the Princeſs-dowager of Wales's funeral.

TO many a Kitty Love his car
Would for a day engage;
But Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
Obtain'd it for an age.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Different towns were talked of as the place for holding the congreſs between the Ruſſians and Turks, but Giurgewo is the place fixed on; for here the miniſters have been ſome time buſy. When M. Wilde, a Ruſſian officer, gave the Turkiſh keeper of the ſeals, who is likewiſe ſecretary to the divan, a copy of the articles, the Turk is reported to have ſaid to him, "I conjure you not to offer us too humiliating terms. Your ſoldiers follow punctually the orders of their commanders, while ours, on the contrary, think of nothing but flight: it is impoſſible for us, therefore, to ſuſtain a war againſt you." The ſlow diſpoſitions making by the Turks for carrying on the war, give us reaſon to think, that they entertain little doubt of the congreſs terminating in a peace: yet according to a letter from Conſtantinople of May 4. an order had been publiſhed a few days before, importing, that all thoſe who ſhould talk in any reſpect about a peace would be ſeverely puniſhed, and declared unworthy of the name of Muſſulman. This, however, is thought to be only a feint, to prevent the troops who are to march to reinforce the Vizir's army from having any diſlike to proceed.

"*Warſaw, June* 17. Pr. Shackowſky is arrived here from the Ruſſian army, with advice, that a ſuſpenſion of arms was concluded the 30th of May at Giurgewo, between the Ruſſians and the Turks, the principal articles of which are as follows.

1. All hoſtilities and military operations ſhall ceaſe between the Ruſſian and Ottoman troops.

2. The Ruſſian troops who are in the neighbourhood of Giurgewo, and upon the left ſhore of the Danube, and the Turkiſh troops which are poſted over-againſt that town, on the right ſhore of the Danube, ſhall obſerve the ſuſpenſion of arms from the day of its being ſigned; and the other territories in Europe and in Aſia, from the time of their receiving advice of it.

3. The two armies ſhall continue in the ſituation they are in at preſent during the ſuſpenſion of arms. The Danube ſhall be the boundaries of the two armies. No new fortreſſes ſhall be erected on either ſide; and the places which were demoliſhed towards the end of the laſt campaign ſhall not be repaired.

4. The Ottoman Porte agrees, that, from the place where the congreſs is held, a courier be diſpatched by Conſtantinople to the Archipelago, to let the Ruſſian commander by ſea and land know that the ſuſpenſion of arms is agreed upon; that he may concert proper meaſures with the Turkiſh commander to ſtop all their operations in thoſe parts.

5. This ſuſpenſion of arms is to extend over all Crimea and the Black ſea, ſo that no Turkiſh armed veſſel ſhall be permitted to enter the Danube or the Nieſter, neither ſhall any Turkiſh veſſel appear in any of the ports of the Crimea, unleſs forced in there by diſtreſs: but all the veſſels at preſent in the Danube are allowed the free navigation of that river. If, notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, any diſpute ſhould ariſe between the inhabitants of each ſide the river, the commiſſaries are to ſettle matters between them.

6. The Ottoman Porte engages not to fortify the fortreſſes of Oczakow and Kiburn during the ſuſpenſion of arms, nor ſend troops or build magazines there; but the Porte is left at liberty to keep up the troops they have there at preſent, and to provide for their inhabitants: and if any veſſels laden with proviſions for thoſe places ſhould by any misfortune be thrown upon the coaſt of Beſarabia or Crimea, all poſſible aſſiſtance ſhall be given them, that they be not hindered from proſecuting their voyage.

7. When any Ruſſian ſhips laden with proviſions for Crimea or the Danube ſhall be driven by any misfortune into any of the Turkiſh ports, either in Europe or Aſia, every neceſſary aſſiſtance ſhall be given them.

8. In Kuban and Georgia, and wherever there are any troops, all warlike operations ſhall ceaſe as ſoon as they receive advice of the ſuſpenſion of arms. All fortreſſes and places are to remain in the hands of thoſe in whoſe poſſeſſion they are when the account of the ſuſpenſion of arms arrives; and with reſpect to thoſe diſtricts where lines of ſeparation are to be made, every thing will in conſequence of this ſuſpenſion of arms be ſettled amicably.

9. This ſuſpenſion of arms is to continue in force in Moldavia, Valachia, Beſarabia, Crimea, the Kuban, and in all the provinces and territories of the two

parties; and likewiſe on the other ſide of, and in the Black ſea, without mentioning any certain time, till thoſe who are impowered to negotiate the peace are aſſembled, who will open the congreſs immediately, and be at liberty to lengthen or ſhorten this ſuſpenſion as they ſhall think moſt to the advantage of the two powers: but in caſe a peace ſhould not take place, then the ſuſpenſion of arms in Georgia, Mingrelia, and the neighbouring countries, ſhall continue in force till the firſt of October next, on account of the great diſtance of thoſe places. And for the reſt, that no advantage ſhall be taken from this ſuſpenſion of arms to increaſe their conqueſts on either ſide.

10. The places in Moldavia or Valachia where the congreſs is to be held, ſhall be appointed within eight days after the chiefs of both armies ſhall have ratified this convention."

It is not a little remarkable, that the preceding ſuſpenſion of arms between the Turks and Ruſſians relates ſolely to thoſe two powers, without mentioning a ſyllable in relation to Poland, for whoſe relief both the above powers pretended to take up arms.

"*Conſtantinople, May* 4. The Ruſſians have taken and brought to Paros five French veſſels laden with corn and rice, from Alexandria. Adm. Spiritoff ſent the captains of them letters, declaring, that although the veſſels of neutral powers were permitted to come into any Ottoman port, and unload, ſtill thoſe laden with ammunition or proviſions were excepted, and conſequently they were not to be carried to Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, Chio, and Mytilene, declaring thoſe places to be blocked up by the Ruſſian naval forces. Theſe papers, which were not ſigned, were ſent by theſe captains to M. St Priez, the French ambaſſador; who wrote to the Ruſſian admiral on the ſubject, and ſent advice thereof to his court.—— We have received the diſagreeable news here, that two of our frigates, and ſeveral other of our ſhips, which wintered near the mouth of the Danube, have been ſunk by the enemy's ſquadron, which is cruiſing in the North ſea."

"*Tyre, March* 7. The Cheiks Aly and Salek, ſons of the Cheik Daher, ſet out for Damaſcus about the middle of laſt month, and entered, at the head of 1500 Arabian horſe and 2500 Egyptian foot, into the province of Hewran, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Damaſcus, and inhabited by Arabs of the ſect of the Druſes. They gave battle, on the 20th, to the Cheik Aly of the Ottomans, in which the latter was routed, with the loſs of a great number of people, and 2000 camels. They afterwards made themſelves maſters of Naſſera and Baſſora, the towns of that country which were in any ſtate of defence. They have alſo ſubjected the whole country to the obedience of Ali Bey, from which they have demanded a contribution of 450,000 livres. The Cheik Orſai, one of the moſt powerful princes of the province, contributed to the victory, and his alliance with Ali Bey and the Cheik Daher has been ſealed by the marriage of his daughters to the Cheiks Aly and Salek."

"*Cairo, April* 5. Ayoub Bey, ſon to a ſiſter of Ali Bey, governor of Gierge, the capital of Saidi, having heard that Mahomed Bey Aboudaab had entered into the territories under his government, and not daring to oppoſe him with inferior force to his own, had recourſe to artifice to ſurpriſe and kill him. He pretended to intereſt himſelf in favour of this Bey, and told him the pretended reaſons he had of complaint againſt his uncle, but at the ſame time acquainted the Caimacan with his deſigns, and adviſed him ſecretly to ſend troops into Saidi. This ſtratagem ſucceeded ſo far, and the two Beys ſeemed to place a mutual confidence in each other; but Aboudaab receiving accounts by his emiſſaries of Ayoub's real ſentiments regarding him, reſolved to prevent them, and accordingly he got him into his camp, and ſtabbed him in his tent, whither that Bey had come without any miſtruſt. This act of cruelty entirely prevents Aboudaab's being reconciled to Ali Bey, who, ſince hearing of this affair, has redoubled his preparations to revenge himſelf againſt Aboudaab, who becomes daily a more formidable enemy, and whoſe power in Egypt is much increaſed ſince the death of Ayoub."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, May* 9. The Pruſſian troops have entered Liſſa, where they have left a garriſon of forty men. General Anhalt being arrived in the diſtrict of Poſnania with 75 ſquadrons, immediately ſent an officer to Zaany, to acquaint the Confederates there that they muſt retire; and

and upon their refuſing ſo to do, they were immediately attacked, and cut to pieces. After this expedition the Pruſſians purſued their march to Petrikan, and now block up Koſten, a caſtle ſituated on the frontiers of Sileſia, which the Confederates have fortified. On the other ſide the Auſtrians continue to advance into this kingdom: they are at preſent in the diſtricts of Sanock and Sandeck, and it is ſaid they are to extend themſelves into Poſnania and Halicz."

"*Warſaw, May* 16. The number of Ruſſian troops in Poland and Lithuania amount to 40,000 men, [another account ſays 60,000]; Lt-Gen. Bibikow has the entire command of them, and has the Lieutenant-Generals Van Elmpt, Romanius, and Tottleben, under him. The Pruſſians increaſe daily in thoſe parts."

"*Warſaw, May* 16. The Ruſſians entirely defeated a corps of Confederates lately near Zakroczin, commanded by Laſocki, who was made priſoner with a great number of his men, and 150 Confederates were left dead on the ſpot."

"*Cracovia, May* 13. We have received advice, that 26,000 Auſtrian troops are ordered to be in readineſs to enter Poland. Expreſs orders are given to the Auſtrian line, not to ſuffer any of the Confederates to paſs the frontiers, nor even to come within two miles of them; and all who do paſs them will be taken up, and ſent to Kaſchau. It is alſo ſtrictly forbid to furniſh them with any proviſions."

"*From the Viſtula, May* 16. We are aſſured, that very important letters were found on the priſoners who were in the caſtle of Cracow, on its ſurrender; among which were inſtructions from a certain court, with promiſes of great rewards, in caſe they behaved with bravery in the ſervice of the Confederates."

"*Warſaw, May* 20. The affairs of the Confederates are at preſent in a moſt critical ſituation, and every day ſome of their members deſert them. Marſhal Zaremba, one of their principal chiefs, has ſurrendered, with all his corps, conſiſting of 2000 men, to the two Ruſſian Colonels Lapuchin and Drewitz. The following were the conditions granted them. M. Zaremba and his general officers, after engaging upon oath not to be any more concerned in any confederacy, are to come and reſide here. The other officers who are gentlemen, are permitted to ſtay in the country, giving ſecurity for their peaceable behaviour. The Poliſh ſoldiers are to be incorporated in the body of the King's Uhlans, and the huſſars or other foreigners are to go into the ſervice of Ruſſia. Prince Auguſtus de Sulkowſki is likewiſe determined to quit the Confederacy; and it is generally thought that his example will be followed by that of ſeveral other chiefs of the Confederates.——The cuſtomhouſe which the Pruſſians had eſtabliſhed at Marienwarder is aboliſhed; ſo that the trade of Dantzick reſumes its former vigour."

"*Vienna, May* 27. Since a certain power has diſcontinued the payments it uſed to make monthly to the Confederates, orders have been ſent to its ambaſſador at this court to make uſe of his good offices to bring about an accommodation."

"*Warſaw, May* 27. On Sunday evening the famous confederate Zaremba, accompanied by many Ruſſians, arrived in this city; his huſſars have been incorporated among the Ruſſian troops, but the reſt of his corps, conſiſting of near 1800 men, are gone to the general confederacy. However, it is thought that Pulawſki will ſoon follow Zaremba's example, and ſurrender. Yeſterday Zaremba dined with the Ruſſian miniſter, and he will be preſented to his Poliſh Majeſty in a few days."

"*Warſaw, June* 6. Zaremba has waited on the King, and his Majeſty has appointed him Major-General of the army."

"*London, June* 2. Letters from Poland, by yeſterday's mail, lament the misfortunes likely to be attendant on that country ſince the entry of the troops of Pruſſia and Auſtria. Theſe, (ſay the letters), together with the Ruſſians already here, will ſoon put a ſtop to the acting of the Confederates; but will, doubtleſs, afterwards diſmember the unhappy and exhauſted kingdom, by each party taking that which ſhall appear convenient to add to their reſpective dominions."

"*Warſaw, June* 3. An expreſs from Marienburg to the treaſury, has brought the important news, that a miniſter of the finances belonging to the King of Pruſſia had declared there, that as Poliſh Pruſſia was ceded to his maſter the King of Pruſſia, all thoſe who had poſts under the government, and were willing to

enter into the Pruſſian ſervice, might continue upon the ſame footing, if they would declare their intention within eight days."

"*Hague, June* 16. According to ſome accounts which we think we may depend upon, a plan is actually formed for dividing the Poliſh dominions between the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin; in conſequence of which, the former is to have a great part of South Poland; the ſecond, Poliſh Ukraine, and a part of the duchy of Lithuania; and the third, Poliſh Pruſſia; and the remainder of the kingdom to be made hereditary in favour of the preſent King, who is to marry one of the Archducheſſes of Auſtria. It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia has offered in this caſe to cede to the court of Vienna the county of Glatz, which borders upon Moravia; and likewiſe that his Pruſſian Majeſty has fixed upon the 18th inſtant for taking poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia, and receiving the homage of the inhabitants."

"*London, June* 24. A traveller lately arrived from Poland gives this account of that unhappy country.—The firſt five miles from Warſaw, the country is cultivated; but all the reſt of it, as far as Rava, (including fifty-five miles), is one continued deſert, nothing to be ſeen but ruins of villages, cottages, and noblemens ſeats. From Rava to Sirad is a tract of one hundred miles, formerly cultivated, and now containing no more than three villages uninhabited; all the reſt burnt, and the people gone. From Sirad to Sileſia is about forty miles, one continued ſcene of ruin. In a journey of two hundred miles, through a country formerly well cultivated and peopled, there are not now to be found above 5000 ſouls. See here the genius of the Roman-Catholic religion in perfection! This fine country is reduced to this miſerable and ſhocking ſtate, wholly by the furious zeal of ſome Popiſh Biſhops, who would never be ſatisfied without the total deſtruction of the Proteſtants and Greeks."

COURLAND.

"*Mittau, May* 16. The diſſolution of the marriage between the Duke of Courland and his Ducheſs [160.] took place for no other reaſon than the fears of the extinction of the family, as the Ducheſs, after trying every remedy ſince her laſt lying-in, is in a very declining ſtate of health."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, May* 4. Two ordinances have been publiſhed here lately; the firſt prohibiting the importation of any foreign gold coin, excepting Dutch ducats. By the ſecond, the ſenate forbids any perſon's ſpeaking on the ſubject of religion, politics, affairs of ſtate, peace or war, or in ſhort any other ſubject but what regards their own profeſſions; and thoſe who act contrary to this law, are threatened with the wrath of Heaven, and the indignation of her Imperial Majeſty."

"*Hamburg, June* 19. We received yeſterday the melancholy news, that a fire has lately conſumed, at Oeſtiga, near Archangel, 519 houſes, and a great number of magazines, in which were 1000 laſts of rye, and great quantities of hemp."

SWEDEN.

On the 29th of May, Guſtavus III. King of Sweden, and his Queen, Sophia Magdalena [xxviii. 557.], were crowned with great pomp at Stockholm.

On this occaſion, his Majeſty inſtituted a new order, called the order of Vaſa. There are three claſſes:—four Great Croſſes, who are to wear a watered green ribbon, from the right ſhoulder to the left, with an oval ornament hanging to it, in which is a wheat-ſheaf; and the words inſcribed on the oval are, "GUSTAVUS III. INSTITUTOR, 1772;" they are alſo to wear a ſilver ſtar with eight points;—twelve Commanders, who are to wear the ſame ribbon, without the ſtar;—fifty Knights, who are to wear it about the neck, as the golden fleece is worn.—This order is intended to be conferred for the encouragement of Arts, Sciences, and Agriculture, not for Civil or Military ſervices. *Lond. gaz.*

On the 1ſt of June, the States being aſſembled, his Majeſty made them the following ſpeech.

"You are this day aſſembled, in order to confirm, in the manner of your anceſtors, the band of union which ties you to me, me to you, and you to the whole commonwealth: We muſt therefore remember, with the moſt ſenſible gratitude, the benevolence of the Almighty, who has ordered things ſo, that this very ancient kingdom of the Swedes and Goths is ſtill exiſting, after ſo many foreign as well as national ſhocks; and

that

that I, on the throne of my anceſtors, can yet addreſs free and independent ſtates.

Aſſured of your hearts, moſt ſincerely purpoſing to merit them, and to fix my throne upon your love and felicity, the public engagement which you are going to enter into, would, in my opinion, be needleſs, if ancient cuſtom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you. Unhappy the King who wants the tye of oaths to ſecure himſelf on the throne; and who, not aſſured of the hearts of his ſubjects, is conſtrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his ſubjects!

I need not put you in mind of the weightineſs of the engagement you are going to take; the ſtates of Sweden know beſt the extent of their duty to themſelves and the commonwealth: May concord and harmony ever unite your hearts; may foreign views, and private gain, ever be ſacrificed to public intereſt; may this alone be a perpetual band of union amongſt you; and may the ambition of any part of you never raiſe any ſuch diſturbances, as may endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth!

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Nobles,

Preſerve always the honour and intrepidity of your anceſtors; be an example to your fellow-citizens; and, as you are the firſt order of the kingdom, be alſo the firſt in virtue, and love of your country.

Good men of the Reverend Order of Clergy,

May mutual friendſhip and peace, obedience to the laws, reverence to God and the King, bear witneſs to me, and the country, of your zeal in the execution of the ſacred office with which you are intruſted.

Good Men of the Reſpectable Order of Burghers,

Strive always with your fellow-ſubjects, who ſhall contribute the moſt to the public good: May the fruits of the extenſive ſhare which belongs to you, be general credit and confidence, uſeful inſtitutions, frugal living, and moderate gain; which lead to ſure and certain wealth.

Good Men of the Worthy Order of Peaſants,

May piety, diligence, temperance, and old Swediſh faith, and modeſty, be the ſtrongeſt confirmation of the honour always due to that order which gives ſubſiſtence to all the others; an honour which the Swediſh Peaſants have in all times attained.

This is all that I aſk of you: When you obſerve this, you perform, in the beſt manner, that duty to me, and your country, which, according to the Swediſh laws, I now call upon you to confirm by oath." *Lond. gaz.*

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, May* 18. This day the commiſſion of inquiry publiſhed a narrative of the trial of Count John Frederick Struenſee, which, by way of a formal and ſolemn authentication, is ſubſcribed by the following perſons, who conſtituted this board of inquiry, namely, J. K. Juell Wind; G. A. Braem; H. Stampe; Luxderph; A. G. Carſtens; Kofod Ancher; J. K. E. Schmidt; F. C. Sevel; D. Guldberg.

What is moſt material in this inquiry has already tranſpired, at various times, through the channel of the papers; the eſſential difference is, that the Count did not diſavow a *certain groſs* offence committed by him againſt the King. The charge alſo brought againſt him of peculation, which was ſufficiently proved, amounts to 600,000 Daniſh rixdollars, that is to ſay, about 47,000l. Sterling. Alſo in the month of April 1771, by an order of the cabinet, he changed the whole magiſtracy of Copenhagen; which daring act gave ſtrong ſuſpicions that he acted of his own head, without any authority from the crown. Another charge againſt him is, that he traduced the King's whole council. A farther charge againſt him is, that he gave places, penſions, or augmentations of ſalaries, to all his relations and friends; the Queen Matilda (to whom he alſo gave *one hundred thouſand* rixdollars per annum) having ſuggeſted to him this arbitrary and (as it has turned out) ruinous plan. In May 1771, he brought in an account to the King, in figures, amounting only to 22,000 dollars, but by placing an unit, or figure of one, before the ſaid ſum, he cauſed it to amount to 122,000 dollars. In October laſt, which is the uſual time of ſettling the accounts of the treaſury, the King having frequently aſked him for that annual account, he (Struenſee) did, by various arts, and ſucceſſional amuſements, ſo eſtray the King from that purpoſe, that his Majeſty entirely forgot the very nature and idea of any ſuch account. He is farther charged with having arbitrarily

trarily iſſued orders of his own head, without any participation of the crown, no leſs than *ſix hundred and eighty-five* different times. Laſtly, he is charged with having, in the courſe of two years only, aſpired, from being a ſimple Phyſician of the King, to aſcend even the throne itſelf.—Theſe are the principal articles on which the late Struenſee was impeached, except ſuch as have already appeared in the papers."

"*Copenhagen, May* 18. The moſt material charges againſt the Count de Brandt, recited in his ſentence, are theſe:—He uſed to quarrel with the King, and would require ſatisfaction from his maſter, when he ought to have received from him with repentance his well-deſerved reproaches for the crimes he had formerly committed, and have withdrawn from his preſence, rather than have provoked him ſo often.—On the contrary, he concerted with his friend Struenſee, when and how he ſhould attack the King; and what arms he ſhould make uſe of for that purpoſe; he actually got them in readineſs, although, after mature deliberation, he did not make uſe of them.—After Struenſee had given him notice that the King was alone, and that it was time, he entered fully reſolved to be revenged of his Majeſty, diſmiſſed the two young men who were in the apartment, and ſhut the door, that no body ſhould come in to oppoſe him, or divert him from his deſign, or engage the King to put a ſtop to his ſpeeches or actions.—On this occaſion he wounded his Majeſty in the neck, bit one of his fingers, and forgot himſelf ſo far towards his benefactor and his King, as to utter words that are not fit to be repeated.—The Count de Brandt alledges in his defence, that the King had forgiven him that crime. But ſuppoſing that to be true, it meant no more than that his Majeſty was pleaſed to bear for a while ſuch an action from one of his ſubjects; but he had nothing to ſhew that could prove how far that pardon extended, of which the King alone is able to judge."

"*Copenhagen, May* 26. The particulars of the order which his Majeſty ſent on the 18th inſt. to the commiſſioners of the inquiſition, are as follows. That the Lady of Lt-Gen. de Gahler, Rear-Adm. Hanſen, Lt-Col. Heſſelberg, Counſellor Sturz, Profeſſor Berger, and Lieut. Aboe, ſhall be diſcharged from their arreſt, be totally free, and no more accuſations in the affair to be brought againſt them. In conſequence of this order, they were on the 19th ſet at liberty under the following conditions by the King's order. 1. The Lady of Lt-Gen. de Gahler is not to appear at court till her huſband's affairs are ſettled, but ſhe ſhall be free. 2. Rear-Adm. Hanſen, and 3. Lieut. Aboe, ſhall go to the Admiralty. 4. Lt-Col. Heſſelberg ſhall appear before the Generality. 5. Counſellor Willebrand is to have a penſion, and retire to Seeland. 6. Counſellor Sturz ſhall have 500 rixdollars from the general poſt-office, and retire to Holſtein. 7. Profeſſor Berger ſhall have a penſion of 300 rixdollars, and retire to Aalburg to be phyſician to the place."

"*Copenhagen, June* 16. The fate of the remaining ſtate-priſoners is determined: The Colonel Falkenſkiold is to loſe all his employments and honours, and to be impriſoned for life at Munckolm; Counſellor Struenſee is to retire to Leignitz, where he was formerly Profeſſor of Mathematics, firſt giving ſecurity never to do any thing againſt his Majeſty's intereſt. General Gahler is ſet at liberty, and has a penſion of 500 rixdollars, and his lady 500 more."

"*Copenhagen, May* 30. Sir Robert Keith, the Engliſh ambaſſador here, has given public notice to all thoſe who have any demands on him to apply immediately, as he ſhall leave this capital in a few days."

"*Copenhagen, May* 30. On Thurſday laſt three Engliſh ſhips, viz. two frigates and a ſloop, came to anchor before Elſineur, where they will take on board the Queen Carolina Matilda, to carry her to Stade. The ſame day Sir R. M. Keith, the Britiſh miniſter, went from hence to Cronenburg, together with the Count de Holſtein, Grand Maſter of the Court, with his Lady, and La Freule Moſtin, who are to accompany her Majeſty to Stade. All the proviſions for the voyage of the Queen and her attendants were carried from hence the day before yeſterday to Elſineur."—A lady belonging to the court went yeſterday to Cronenburg, in one of the King's coaches, to take from thence the young Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta, and conduct her Royal Highneſs to the caſtle of Chriſtianburg."

In the afternoon of May 27. three of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips caſt anchor in the road of Elſineur, viz. the Southampton, Com. Macbride; the Seaford, Capt.

Capt. Davis; and the Cruiſer, Capt. Cummings, deſtined to convey her Daniſh Majeſty to Stade.

"*Copenhagen, June* 2. On the 30th of May in the evening, Queen Caroline Matilda, and the Britiſh miniſter, Sir Robert Murray-Keith, with her Majeſty's little houſehold, imbarked on board the Britiſh ſhips of war. Her Majeſty was ſaluted on her departure with a triple diſcharge of twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon each ſalute. Her daughter, the Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta, arrived the ſame day in Copenhagen."

"*Stade, June* 6. Yeſterday afternoon at ſix o'clock the Queen of Denmark arrived here in perfect health, almoſt unexpectedly, as the wind was contrary. She was received with great demonſtrations of joy by all ſorts of people. To-morrow afternoon her Majeſty will proceed by land to Winſen, on the river Luhe, and from thence to Zell. The Engliſh miniſter, Sir Robert Keith, accompanied her Majeſty as far as the Goerde, where he will ſtay a few days, return to Stade, and from thence on board an Engliſh frigate to proceed to England.—Her Majeſty was ſaluted on her arrival here with thirty-ſix, twenty, and fourteen cannons, which were anſwered by the frigate at the Swinge, and from the walls of this city. Her Majeſty does not receive any compliments on her voyage, and it is ſaid ſhe will receive none even at Goerde, as ſhe is to reſide there only a ſhort time. As ſoon as her Majeſty went on board the Engliſh ſhip at Elſineur, the Daniſh royal flag was hoiſted."

"*Hanover, June* 9. The Queen of Denmark, who arrived on the 7th inſt. at Goerde, intends to reſide at Hanover, not at Zell; and the hotel called the *Purſten-houſe*, is fitting up with the greateſt ſplendor for her reception."

"*Algiers, May* 30. The Daniſh Admiral Hoogland arrived here on the 7th inſtant, with the fleet under his command; and on the 16th he ſaluted the town with twenty-one guns, which was returned by an equal number, as a ſignal, that a treaty of peace has been agreed upon between his Daniſh Majeſty and this regency; and all hoſtilities are ceaſed." *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, May* 2. We hear from Comoru in Hungary, a fortreſs on the Danube, that on the 20th of April laſt, a ſhip arrived from Peſt at Comoru, which is about 180 Engliſh miles, *againſt the ſtream*, effected by a machine which was worked within-ſide the ſaid ſhip. There were twenty-four ſoldiers expreſsly appointed to work this engine; twelve did duty at a time, and were relieved by the other twelve every half-hour. It is the invention of Father Poda, a Jeſuit, who is the ſame perſon that lately invented an *automaton*, or wheel-carriage, that travelled at a great rate without horſes."

"*Extract of a letter from the chief paſtor at Marienberg, in the Ertzgebirge, in Germany, May* 28. The public accounts, notifying the univerſal famine which this country is viſited with, have, no doubt, reached you. More than 100 of my pariſhioners have died by hunger. My colleague and myſelf have taken great pains, by means of the charitable remittances from Hamburg, Amſterdam, London, Frankfort, Leipſick, Dreſden, and Wittenberg, to ſave from the jaws of death 110 boys and girls, whoſe parents either periſhed for want, or go about fainting and pining, begging for bread, which is ſcarcely to be had. The ſaid 110 children receive daily, beſides inſtruction in the ſchools, half a pound of bread, and a pint of ſoup made of flour. By this ſcanty proviſion, through the divine bleſſing, they keep in health. If they are deprived of this ſupport, they muſt ſtarve: but, conſidering theſe children, if further ſupported through this dear ſeaſon, may grow up very uſeful ſervants unto God and man, I cannot bear to ſee them pine away, which yet I fear will be the caſe, unleſs good Chriſtians take compaſſion, and aſſiſt our inſtitution with their kind benefactions."

"*Hague, June* 23. The letters from Saxony cannot find terms to expreſs the extreme degree of miſery and want that prevails in that electorate, eſpecially towards the mountains, where whole villages are deſerted by their inhabitants, in queſt of food, and the immediate neceſſaries of life."

"*Bruſſels, June* 2. The diſtemper among the horned cattle having made its appearance in French Flanders, this government ordered a cordon to be formed in the neighbourhood of Bruges, to prevent all communication with the places infected. This order was ſo rigorouſly obſerved, that the country-farmers who came to attend the Bruges market with corn,

corn, abſented themſelves for two market-days, ſo that the inhabitants were a week without any corn to be bought; upon which they, imagining the commanding officer to be the ſole cauſe of this ſcarcity, went in a tumultuous manner to his quarters, demanding him to be delivered up to them, which being refuſed, they forced into the houſe, which they almoſt deſtroyed. By this time the guard of ſoldiers came; who having cleared the houſe, dreſſed the officer in queſtion in a ſoldier's uniform, and by that means ſaved him from the fury of the populace.—Since the above affair, General Murray has marched to Bruges with two battalions and ſix pieces of cannon; and we hear that every thing is quiet at preſent."

United Provinces.

"*Amſterdam, June* 2. The attention of the politicians on the continent was lately engaged by a diſpute among the United Provinces, which threatened to diſſolve the union. Zealand refuſed to pay its quota; and that province was ſuſpected of a deſire to be connected with a neighbouring power. The Prince of Orange did, by his own authority, what one of the moſt determined of his predeceſſors could not accompliſh till he executed Barnevelt, and impriſoned Grotius. He gave the refractory province a few days to deliberate, whether it would chuſe to be treated as an ally, or as a conquered county? It preferred the former: and the other provinces have lent it money to pay off its debts, and the contingents."

"*Cadiz, June* 3. This morning arrived a courier extraordinary, diſpatched by the States-General to the Dutch conſul reſiding here, to inform him, that the truce between the Emperor of Morocco and their High Mightineſſes being to expire on the 27th of this month, five frigates of war, now arming in Holland to protect the commerce of the republic, will repair to the coaſts of Barbary before the expiration of that term."

France.

"*London, May* 15. Authentic letters from Paris declare, that the Sieur Dionis, member of the academy at Bourdeaux, has lately invented a veſſel to be rowed with eight oars under water, and that the perſons in the boat are prevented from ſuffocation, by means of a kind of æthereal liquor, which (when the vital air is become unfit for reſpiration by the cloſeneſs of its confinement) reſtores it to its original ſalutary ſtate, by diſſipating the groſſer exhalations, and throwing them, through a ſpiral tube, into the water. An experiment was made on the 28th of laſt month, with this extraordinary machine, which, we are aſſured, with ten perſons in it, was navigated four hours and a half under water in the Bay of Biſcay, during which time it proceeded five leagues, without any of the parties receiving the leaſt ſupport from the common air."

"*Marſeilles, May* 18. The Engliſh Admiral arrived at Villa Franca the 1ſt of this month, gave Capt. Jarvis, of the Alarm frigate, a letter and a caſe, with orders to carry them, with all diligence, to M. Pleville le Pelley, at Marſeilles, who ſaved the Alarm as ſhe was on the point of periſhing on the 1ſt of May laſt year. The letter from the Lords of the Admiralty of England is as follows. "Sir, The ſervice you rendered the frigate excites our admiration and acknowledgement. Your courage, your prudence, your intelligence, your talents merited that Providence ſhould crown your zeal. Succeſs was your recompence; but we beg you will accept what Capt. Jarvis is charged to bring you, as an homage rendered to your merit, and as a proof of our gratitude." The caſe contained ſeveral pieces of plate richly chaſed, one of which was a vaſe, enriched with ornaments relative to the ſervices rendered by the ſieur Pleville le Pelley. On one ſide was the arms of England, and on the other this Latin inſcription: "Georgio 'Renato Pleville le Pelley, nobili Nor-'mano Grandivillenſi, navis bellicæ por-'tuſque Maſſilienſis Propræfecto, ob na-'vem regiam in littoré Gallico periclitantem, virtute, diligentiaque ſua, ſervatam, Septem-Viri Rei Navalis Britannicæ, MDCCLXX." To George Rene le Pleville le Pelley, a Norman gentleman of Grandeville, Lieutenant of the King's navy, and of the port of Marſeilles, for having ſaved one of the King's ſhips from ſhipwreck on the coaſt of France; from the Seven Lords of the Admiralty of England, 1770."

"*Paris, June* 15. On the 31ſt of laſt month, a violent ſtorm happened near Breteuil, in Normandy, attended with ſuch a plentiful rain, that nine or ten villages were overflowed. A ſhepherd and

and his flock were ſwept away by the torrent, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives."

ITALY.

"*Venice, May* 2. The ſenate received advice, that an inſurrection had happened in the iſle of Cephalonia. The malcontents had aſſembled to the number of 600, and ſeemed determined to commit all the exceſſes of an open ſedition; but the Proveditor of the iſland being informed of it, had the good fortune, with a ſmall number of Sclavonian troops, to rout theſe rebels. Many of their chiefs, and among the reſt the famous Anino, author of the diſturbance, were arreſted, and immediately put to death; which, with the precautions the government have taken, will, we hope, prevent any further ill conſequences from this revolt."

"*Naples, May* 12. Many precious monuments of antiquity are ſtill frequently found in the neighbourhood of the ancient city of Herculaneum. Some kettles and other veſſels of fine copper were very lately diſcovered: they are not tinned within-ſide, like ours, but lined with ſilver; from whence it appears, that in old times they thought more of preſerving health than at preſent. Beſides theſe, there have been found many fine inſcriptions, ſmall images, painted vaſes, pieces of money, jewels, and cornelians of great value."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, April* 13. On Tueſday laſt the committee appointed by the Commons houſe of aſſembly to draw up an addreſs to the Governor in anſwer to his Excellency's ſpeech, made their report to the Houſe; on Wedneſday the report was taken under conſideration: and on Thurſday the Houſe preſented their addreſs to his Excellency, viz.

To his Excellency the Rt Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's province of South Carolina,

The Humble Addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid province,

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

We his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons houſe of aſſembly of this province, beg leave to return our thanks to your Excellency for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, for the good wiſhes which you are pleaſed to expreſs for the welfare of the province, and for your Excellency's aſſurance of your zealous endeavours to promote its intereſt, as well as for your candour in informing us, at this time, of ſuch obſtacles as will prevent the paſſing of any money bill.

We are ſorry to find, that the impriſonment of the public treaſurers, by the laſt Houſe of aſſembly, for a contempt and violation of their authority and privileges, was conſidered by your Excellency as an act diſreſpectful to the crown; but that Houſe being the ſole judges of their own privileges, it is unneceſſary for us to enter into any vindication of their conduct.

Convinced of the equity and juſtice of ſatisfying the public debts, the neceſſity of ſupporting public credit, and that there are many important matters which call for our moſt calm and ſerious deliberation, we met your Excellency with an earneſt deſire and intention of making proviſion, with all poſſible diſpatch, for diſcharging the public accounts, and of proceeding upon buſineſs with alacrity, temper, and moderation; hoping that, with the concurrence of a governor ſo ſincerely devoted to the good of the province as we believe your Excellency to be, we ſhould have had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing public harmony added to that private proſperity which affords your Excellency ſo much pleaſure, the public credit reſtored, thoſe demands ſatisfied, which would have been regularly paid if the tax-bill had been ſuffered to paſs in the cuſtomary manner, and ſeveral neceſſary regulations both adopted and matured.

We truly lament that your Excellency's and our good wiſhes and intentions are ſtill diſappointed and defeated by miniſterial inſtructions, dictating the manner in which money-bills muſt be framed: but we owe it as an indiſpenſable duty to our conſtituents, ourſelves, and poſterity, to adhere firmly to the conſtitution, by not ſuffering thoſe rights and privileges with which we are intruſted, to be impaired in our hands; and though we require no arguments to perſuade us to do juſtice to the creditors of the public, yet we will not be prevailed on, by any conſideration, to betray our conſtituents, and ſurrender their inherent eſſential right of giving and granting their own money in ſuch way and manner only as they think

proper. Being therefore determined not to ſubmit to the reſtrictions referred to by your Excellency, we ſhall not miſpend our time in preparing any bills, which, for want of them, muſt prove abortive: but whenever we have reaſon to think, that ſupplies in the uſual and conſtitutional mode will be accepted, we will moſt chearfully and readily grant them: till then, we ſhall have the ſatisfaction to reflect, that any temporary ill conſequences which may reſult to individuals, cannot be imputed to us, and are not to be put in competition with the preſervation of the people's rights.

In conſidering other matters that may claim our attention, we ſhall pay due regard to your Excellency's recommendation.

By order of the Houſe,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, April 4. 1772.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer, viz.

"*Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,*

I am extremely ſorry to find by your addreſs, that there is no probability of any proviſion being made at preſent for diſcharging the public debts; and that you ſhould conſtrue his Majeſty's inſtruction to his governor, which is only calculated to prevent an unconſtitutional and unwarrantable application of the public money, to be an invaſion of your rights to raiſe and to grant it.

I return you my very ſincere thanks for your expreſſions of regard towards myſelf; but cannot ſuffer his Majeſty's juſt prerogative to be incroached upon, nor upon any account depart from his inſtructions.

C. G. MONTAGUE.

April 9. 1772."

Next day the Governor diſſolved the aſſembly.

ENGLAND.

The King gave the royal aſſent, June 3. to

An act for veſting any one million five hundred thouſand pounds of the capital ſtocks of three pounds per centum annuities, in the manner, and on the terms, therein mentioned; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

An act for granting a drawback of part of the cuſtoms [three fifths, from July 5. 1772.] *upon the exportation of tea to Ireland and the Britiſh dominions in America; for altering the drawback upon foreign ſugars exported from Great Britain to Ireland; for continuing the bounty on the exportation of Britiſh-made cordage; for allowing the importation of rice from the Britiſh plantations into the ports of Briſtol, Liverpoole, Lancaſter, and Whitehaven, for immediate exportation to foreign parts; and to impower the chief magiſtrate of any corporation to adminiſter the oath, and grant the certificate, required by law, upon the removal of certain goods to London, which have been ſent into the country for ſale.* cap. 60.

An act to explain and amend an act 7° Geo. III. "*for altering the ſtamp-duties upon policies of aſſurance; and for reducing the allowance to be made in reſpect of the prompt payment of the ſtamp-duties on licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciſeable liquors; and for explaining and amending ſeveral acts of parliament relating to hackney coaches and chairs,*" *ſo far as the ſame relates to hackney coaches.*

An act for the further encouragement of the herring-fiſhery on the coaſts of the iſle of Man; and for obviating a doubt which has ariſen, with reſpect to the allowing the bounties upon the Britiſh white-herring fiſhery, in the year 1771. cap. 58.

An act for the more effectual preventing of frauds in the revenues of exciſe, with reſpect to tea, ſoap, low wines, and ſpirits.

An act to continue ſeveral laws, relating to the allowance upon the exportation of Britiſh-made gun-powder; to the giving further encouragement for the importation of naval ſtores from the Britiſh colonies in America; to the further encouraging the manufacture of Britiſh ſail-cloth, and to the duties payable on foreign ſail-cloth; to the granting a liberty to carry ſugars, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of his Majeſty's ſugar-colonies, directly into foreign parts, in ſhips built in Great Britain, and navigated according to law; to the free importation of cattle from Ireland; and to the regulating the fees of officers of the cuſtoms, and naval officers, in America. cap. 56. [The five firſt are continued till Sept. 29. 1778, and the laſt till Aug. 1. 1774, and to the end of the ſeſſion of parliament next after theſe dates reſpectively.]

An act for the more effectual preventing of frauds in the ſtamp-duties upon vellum, parchment, paper, and cards.

An act for preventing frauds and abuſes in relation to the trade carried on between Great Britain and Ireland. cap. 55.

An

An act to enable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, to order and allow, out of the money ariſing by the coinage-duty, a certain ſum therein mentioned, for the expences of proſecuting offenders againſt the laws relating to the coin in the year 1770, over and above the ſum yearly allowed for that ſervice.

An act to explain and amend ſo much of an act 6° Geo. II. as relates to the eſtabliſhment of lazarets. cap. 57.

An act for the more effectually ſecuring a quantity of oak timber, for the uſe of the royal navy.

An act to continue an act 5° Geo. II. "to prevent the committing of frauds by bankrupts;" and for making proviſion for diſcharging bankrupts in certain caſes from their impriſonment.

An act for continuing an act 10° Geo. III. to prevent the further ſpreading of the contagious diſorder among the horned cattle in Great Britain.

An act to regulate the making, keeping, and carriage of gun-powder, within Great Britain; and to repeal the laws heretofore made for any of thoſe purpoſes.

An act for incorporating the members of a ſociety, commonly called "The Marine ſociety," and their ſucceſſors, to be elected as therein is mentioned; and for the better impowering and enabling them to carry on their charitable and uſeful deſigns.

An act for encouraging the manufacture of leather, by lowering the duty payable upon the importation of oak-bark, when the price of ſuch bark ſhall exceed a certain rate, for a limited time. [Inſtead of the preſent duties upon the importation of foreign bark, which amount to a total prohibition; after June 25. 1772, only 1 d. per C. wt. is to be paid on importation of oak-bark: but when the price, at London, is under 10l. the load, 45 C. of hatch bark, or when in the rhinds, under 21. 10s. the load of rhinds, no ſuch bark is allowed to be imported. The act is to continue in force for five years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.]

An act for the better regulation of carters, &c. [as p. 293.]

To twelve bills concerning matters of police, four of them road-bills, none of all which relate to Scotland; and to twenty-five private bills; of which eight are for dividing and incloſing commons, and only one relates to Scotland, viz.

An act for ſale of one undivided fourth part of the lands of Innerleith, lying in the county of Edinburgh, and of one undivided fourth part of the lands of Darnchеſter, in the county of Berwick, being parts of the entailed eſtate of Col. James Cathcart, deceaſed; and for purchaſing other lands and eſtates, to be ſettled, in lieu thereof, upon the ſame perſons, and to the like uſes and purpoſes.

And on the 9th of June to

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the year 1772; and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed.

An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious, and for regulating the diligence of the law by arreſtment and poinding; and for extending the privilege of bills to promiſſory notes; and for limiting actions upon bills and promiſſory notes, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland. [281].

An act for repealing ſeveral laws, therein mentioned, againſt badgers, engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regrators; and for indemnifying perſons againſt proſecutions for offences committed againſt the ſaid acts.

An act for the better regulation of buildings and party-walls within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and other the pariſhes, precincts, and places, in the weekly bills of mortality, the pariſhes of St Mary-le-Bon and Paddington, St Pancras, and St Luke at Chelſea in the county of Middleſex; and for the better preventing of miſchiefs by fire within the ſaid cities, liberties, pariſhes, precincts, and places; and for amending and reducing the laws relating thereto into one act; and for other purpoſes.

And to two private bills: neither of which relate to Scotland.

After which his Majeſty made the following ſpeech to both Houſes, viz.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without expreſſing the ſatisfaction I have felt in obſerving the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations during the courſe of it, and without returning you my particular thanks for the freſh proof you have given, of your affectionate attachment to me, in the additional ſecurity you have provided for the welfare and honour of my family.

I can with great pleafure acquaint you, that the difpofitions of the powers of Europe give me the ftrongeft reafon to believe, that this nation will not be difturbed in the enjoyment of the bleffings of peace.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

I thank you heartily for the fupplies, which you have granted with fo much chearfulnefs and difpatch, and for the ample provifion you have made for every branch of the public fervice: And I fee with pleafure, and approbation, that you have at the fame time been able, by a proper difpofition of the public money, to make a further progrefs in reducing the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that you will carry into your refpective countries the fame principles, and the fame zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament; and that you will continue to exert your beft endeavours to cultivate and improve a fpirit of harmony and confidence amongft all ranks of my faithful fubjects. Let it be your conftant care to convince them, that, without a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to juft authority, neither their civil nor religious rights and liberties can be enjoyed in comfort, or fecurity; and to aflure them, that I confider their intereffs as infeparably connected with my own, and that I am, and have ever been, perfuaded, that the profperity, and glory, of my reign, muft depend on my poffeffing the affection, and maintaining the happinefs, of my people.

Then the parliament was prorogued.

"*St James's, May* 19. This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, his R. H. the Duke of Glouceſter arrived from Italy [xxxiii. 443.], in perfect health; and immediately waited on their Majeſties at Kew." *Lond. gaz.*

Several capital paintings, curious engravings, and fine buſts, which were given in a preſent to the Duke of Glouceſter by the Pope, were landed at London from Italy on the 12th of May, ſome days before his Royal Highneſs's arrival.

"*London, June* 26. We are informed, that his Majeſty is determined to inſtitute a new order of knighthood, called *the Order of Minerva*, for the encouragement of Literature, the Fine Arts, and Learned Profeſſions. The new order is to conſiſt of twenty-four Knights and the Sovereign; and is to be next in dignity to the military order of the Bath. The Knights are to wear a ſilver ſtar with nine points, and a ſtraw-coloured ribbon from the right ſhoulder to the left. A figure of Minerva is to be embroidered in the centre of the ſtar, with this motto, *Omnia poſthabita Scientiæ.* Many men eminent in Literature, in the Fine Arts, and in Phyſic, and the Law, are already thought of to fill the order; which, we hear, will be inſtituted before the meeting of parliament."

On the 11th of June the ſtatue of William Beckford, Eſq; [xxxii. 451.], was fixed up in Guildhall. It is of the fineſt white marble, in the attitude he ſtood in when he ſpoke to his Majeſty; and under the pedeſtal is his ſpeech on a tablet of black marble, in letters of gold [xxxii. 237, 81.]. The ſtatue is thought to have the ſtrongeſt likeneſs of him. A green curtain hung before it.—On Wedneſday, June 17. Sir William Stephenſon, Mr Alderman Croſby, and other gentlemen of the committee for erecting the ſtatue, met at Guildhall, and went from the council-chamber into the incloſure of the ſtatue; when the curtain before it was withdrawn, which exhibited the whole to public view. After this the committee went on the Huſtings, to ſee it in a more proper point of light; when they expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the execution of the whole.

Samuel Roberts and Thomas Bacchus were executed at Tyburn, May 27. for high treaſon, in coining guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas. Roberts declared to a miniſter who attended him, the qualities and mixture of the bad money made by them, the price it ſold at, and the perſons employed to put it off. The beſt ſort was compoſed of gold, ſilver, the beſt copper wire, and a ſmall quantity of Eltham braſs; the middling ſort, all ſilver double gilt; and the common ſort, copper and braſs mixed, and ſlightly gilt. Of the firſt and ſecond ſort mixed they ſold what amounted to 100 l. for 50 l. and a leſs quantity or quality in proportion. They had many purchaſers both in town and country. The perſons employed by them appeared at fairs and markets in the feigned characters of pedlars, horſe-dealers, graziers, &c.

[Some articles of importance, which we chuſe to give complete, has obliged us ſtill to defer moſt of the domeſtic affairs, and the books.]

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

May 29. At Chriſt-church, Hants, the Rev. Mr Luke Ember, near 80 years of age, to Miſs Elliot, a young lady of 14.

June. At Glaſgow, Mr John Alſtone, junior, merchant in that city, to Miſs Craigie, daughter of the late Mr Patrick Craigie, merchant in Edinburgh.

On Lazer's Hill, Mr Patrick Stephens, aged 109, to Mrs Barry, aged 102.

22. At Cunninghamhead, James Jamieſon, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Alexis Snodgraſs, daughter of the deceaſed John Snodgraſs of Cunninghamhead, Eſq;

The Hon. Mr Lyttelton, only ſon of Lord Lyttelton, to Mrs Peach, a lady of conſiderable fortune, widow of Col. Peach, who died in the Eaſt Indies.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Hatton, the Counteſs of Lauderdale, of a daughter.

7. At Naples, the Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a princeſs.

8. At London, the Lady of Lord Willoughby de Broke, of a ſon.

18. At Alloa-houſe, Mrs Erſkine of Mar, of a ſon.

24. At Hopetoun-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Hoptoun, the Counteſs of Hopetoun, of a daughter.

29. At Springkell, Lady Maxwell of Springkell, of a ſon.

30. At Broughton-houſe in Tweeddale, Mrs Dickſon of Ednam, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

March. At Cuddalow, near Madraſs, Capt. Herman Peter Smith.

April 30. In Jamaica, Anthony Danvers, Eſq; the oldeſt European inhabitant in that iſland.

May. At Dlauhy, a village in Moravia, a woman, who was 118 years of age. She had been ſix times married, and by each huſband had four children, who are all living.

28. At Dublin, John Friend, Eſq; He bequeathed his whole eſtate, being upwards of 2500 l. per ann. to his ſiſter's children. The ſiſter is to have an allowance of 300 l. per ann. She is wife to D——y, now under ſentence of tranſportation, in regard to the fire at Portſmouth, and by whom ſhe has three ſons. She married without the conſent of her friends, ſince which not one of them ever ſpoke to her; but her brother, a few days before he died, ſent for her, and kept her conſtantly with him till he died. He was aged about twenty-ſix years, and had a moſt amiable character.

30. At Cononſide in Roſsſhire, Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; of Dachcairn.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtina Home, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Home of Jardineſield.

2. Of a pleuritic fever, Mr John Robertſon miniſter at Alyth, in the 64th year of his age, and 35th of his miniſtry. His wife died the next day of the ſame fever. Both were buried in the ſame grave.

2. At Valleyſield, Alexander Preſton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir George Preſton, Bt.

At his ſeat at Read-hall, near Burnley, Lancaſhire, Alexander Nowell, Eſq; who at his own expence clothed, and kept a maſter on purpoſe to teach, a conſiderable number of the children of his poor neighbours.

At Dublin, Abraham Creighton, Lord Erme of Crum-caſtle in the county of Farmanagh.

3. At Drumkilbo, near Cupar of Angus, Capt. James Nairne

At Nether Banchory, Mr James Nicholſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

6. At Kippenroſs, Agnes Gibb, relict of Hugh Pearſon of Kippenroſs, Eſq;

6. At Dyſart, Mrs Rachel-Maria Thomſon, wife of Col. John Macdonald.

6 At Philorth, aged 11, the Hon. John Fraſer, ſecond ſon of Lord Salton.

8. At Oxford, in an advanced age, Marcellus Laroon, Eſq: formerly a Captain in the Scots Greys; of which military employment he had been diveſted upwards of forty years, part of that regiment having been then reduced; but as a reward for his having eminently ſignalized himſelf, in divers campaigns, under the Dukes of Marlborough, Argyle, and Ormond, he remained on full pay to the hour of his death.

8. Near Edinburgh, Capt. James Scotland of Eaſter Dollarbeg, late in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company.

9. At Laſſodie, Mr Thomas Rymer.

10. At London, Dr Gowin Knight, principal librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum. He was the inventor of artificial magnets.

14. At his houſe near Glaſgow, John Cameron, Eſq; of Carntine.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Pavillon, painter, and maſter of the academy for drawing in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

15. At Vienna, Baron Van Swieten. He was born at Leyden, and ſtudied phyſic at that univerſity under Boerhaave. He continued to practiſe his art there for ſome time; but his great reputation reaching Vienna, he was invited thither by the Empreſs-Queen, and by her Majeſty appointed Commander of the order of St Stephen, and Counſellor, Firſt Phyſician, and Librarian, to their Imperial Majeſties. The Empreſs-Queen, during his laſt illneſs, viſited him ſeveral times; and after his death, ordered his remains to be interred in one of the chapels belonging to the Auguſtines, where are repoſited the aſhes of heroes and other great men.

men. The Baron left all his manuſcripts, which contain the reſult of his obſervations during forty years practice, under the care of Dr Storck.

17. At Invertromie in Badenoch, Alexander Gordon, aged 108. He was never troubled with ſickneſs till within a fortnight of his death.

18. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Mary Murray, ſiſter of Lord Elibank.

18. Mrs Moore of Marybone, London, aged 103.

20. At Aberdeen, Mr John Menzies, merchant in that city.

21. At Newham in Glouceſterſhire, Mrs Keith, aged 133, who retained her ſenſes till within a fortnight before her death. She has left 6000 l. to her three daughters, the youngeſt of whom is 106 years of age. She has left behind her about 70 grand-children and great-grand-children.

23. At his houſe in Covent-garden, James Weſt, Eſq; member for Boroughbridge, and preſident of the royal ſociety.

24. Thomas Sharp, Eſq; of Houſton, in the 75th year of his age.

25. At St Omer's, in France, Madame Girodolle, a maiden lady, aged 127.

At Peterſburg, Chriſtian Worger, a native of Holland, in the 103d year of his age. He went to Ruſſia in quality of a ſurgeon's mate, and lived there under the reigns of ſeven Emperors or Empreſſes. He ſerved in the quality of ſurgeon under Peter the Great at the ſiege of Azoph in 1696, and in that of ſurgeon-major in the Swediſh war till 1721, in that of the Empreſs Anne againſt the Turks, and under the Empreſs Eliſabeth till 1743. He afterwards practiſed his art at Peterſburg till 1764. The Empreſs Catharine II. continued his appointments, but diſpenſed with his attendance. During ſixty-ſix years attendance on the ſick, he never was affected with illneſs but twice, firſt by the plague at Pultowa, and next at the taking of Riga. He was never let blood.

27. At her houſe of Mount-Cameron, Mrs Jean Cameron, ſiſter to Captain Allan Cameron of Glendiffery.

There is now a man living in Somerſet-houſe, who is upwards of 140 years of age. He was a ſtable-boy in Somerſet-yard in the time of Charles I. was for ſeveral years coachman to Charles II. preſerved his domeſtic connections with all the ſucceeding families on the throne, and has now a penſion, which he is ſtill able to enjoy with all the alacrity of a man.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 29. to confer the honour of the order of the Bath on the Rt Hon. Sir George Macartney, Kt, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

June 5. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Sir George Oſborn, Bt, and Stanier Porten and Thomas Mills, Eſqs.

10. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Capt. Baſil Keith, Capt. Peter Parker, and Horatio Mann, Eſq;

20. to grant unto the Hon. Henry Fane, Eſq; the office or offices of Keeper of his Majeſty's private roads, gates, and bridges, in the room of Thomas Whateley, Eſq; deceaſed.

30. to appoint Charles Logie, Eſq; to be his Conſul-general in all the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

June 15. This day the following fifteen Knights-elect of the order of the Bath, were inſtalled in K. Henry VII.'s chapel, Weſtminſter abbey, with all the uſual formalities, viz. His R. H. Frederick Biſhop of Oſnabruck, Earl of Bellamont, Lord Clive, Sir William Draper, Sir Horatio Mann, Bt, Sir John Moore, Bt, Sir John Lindſay, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Charles Montagu, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir William Lynch, Sir Charles Hotham, Bt, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Robert Murray Keith, Sir George Macartney, — in the room of his R. H. William Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Earl Delawar, Sir William Stanhope, Sir Robert Clifton, Bt, the Duke of Chandos, Lord Grantham, Earl Ligonier, Sir William Mordaunt Harbord, Bt, Sir Charles Howard, the Duke of Bolton, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Sir William Rowley, Lord Blakeney, and Sir Francis Blake Delaval.

St James's, June 18. At a chapter of the order of the Garter this day, in the great council-chamber, the Sovereign preſent, Frederick Lord North, having been firſt knighted by the King, was elected a Knight of the Garter by the chapter, and then conducted to the Sovereign, and inveſted, by the two ſenior Knights-companions, with the Garter, Ribbon, and George, with the uſual ceremony.

War-office, May 26. 1772. The King has been pleaſed to direct, that, for the future, the Captain-Lieutenants of the cavalry and marching regiments ſhall have rank, as well in the army, as in their reſpective regiments, as Captains; that the preſent Captain-Lieutenants ſhall take the ſaid rank from this day; and all future Captain-Lieutenants from the date of their reſpective commiſſions. BARRINGTON.

Office of Ordinance, May 26. The King has been pleaſed to direct, that, for the future, the Captain-Lieutenants in the Royal regiment of Artillery and corps of Engineers ſhall have rank, as well in the army as in their reſpective corps, as Captains; that the preſent Captain-Lieutenants ſhall take the ſaid

ſaid rank from this day; and all future Captain-Lieutenants from the date of their reſpective commiſſions. H. S. CONWAY.

War-office, June 6. 1772.

3d reg. of dragoons: Corn. John Callow is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice William Currey, who retires on half-pay.

Ditto: Corn. Henry Rooke, from half-pay, to be Cornet, vice John Callow.

Ditto: Lieut. Robert Wilmot to be Adjutant, vice William Currey; who reſigns.

16th reg. of dragoons, Corn. Thomas Treuren to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Sloughter; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Leigh, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Treuren; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. George Tate to be Lieutenant, vice William Charles Sloper; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Turnpenny Symes, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Tate; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot: Lieut. Michael Coxon to be Adjutant, vice David Honywood, who reſigns.

Ditto: Robert Rye, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Biddulph, preferred.

6th reg. of foot: Lieut William Whiſton, of the 68th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Tayler, who exchanges.

7th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Walter Home to be Captain, vice Edward Brice Dobbs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Humphrey Owen to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Walter Home; by purchaſe.

31ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Henry Forticke Sheridan, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Dalrymple, who exchanges.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward O'Connor, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Cholmondeley Maſſey, who exchanges.

51ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Fuller, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Richard Browne; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Archibald Neſbit to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Fuller; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Pringle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Archibald Neſbit; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. George Grogan Knox, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Evatt, deceaſed.

Ditto: Adjutant William Gavin to be Enſign, vice George Grogan Knox.

Ditto: Sir Walter Montgomery Cunninghame, Bart. to be Enſign, vice Samuel Wrixon; by purchaſe.

61ſt reg. of foot: James Gilchriſt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Haywood, deceaſed.

64th reg. of foot: Gamaliel Dwight Lyman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Nathaniel Weld, who does not accept.

66th reg. of foot: Criſpus Green, (Clerk), to be Chaplain, vice Charles Roberts, deceaſed.

Ditto: James Hackman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Weir Oſborne; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Richard Tayler, of the 68th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Whiſton, who exchanges.

War-office, June 13.

The King hath been pleaſed to appoint,

Col. William Faucitt, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majeſty's forces in South Britain.

War-office, June 15.

Lieutenant-Colonels
Hezekiah Fleming, of late 73d foot,
William Newton, of late 86th foot,
To be *Colonels* in the Army;

As likewiſe Majors
William Piers, of late 96th foot,
Robert Edward Fell, of late 79th foot,
Francis Alleſieu, of late 84th foot,
Thomas Ogle, of late 111th foot,
Ulyſſes Fitzmauries, of late 106th foot,
Richard Sherloch, of late 84th foot
Richard Parker, of late 106th foot
Charles Long, of late 84th foot,
Sir James Langham, Bart. of late 85th foot,
To be *Lieutenant-Colonels* in the Army.

War-office, June 25.

Lieutenant-Colonels
James Montreſor, of the Engineers,
Richard Preſcot, of 7th foot,
To be *Colonels* in the Army;

As likewiſe Majors
William Hiſlop, of the artillery,
William Wade, of late 74th foot,
John Nairne, of late 109th foot,
Robert Preſton, of late 93d foot,
Charles Croſbie, of late 86th foot,
To be *Lieutenant-Colonels* in the Army.

10th reg. of dragoons: Corn. Robert Fulke Greville is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice George Poyntz Ricketts; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Mordaunt Milner, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Fulke Greville; by purchaſe.

2d reg. of foot: Cæcilius Newport, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Kenneth Stewart; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of foot: Edward Pole, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice William Waller, removed to Albemarle's dragoons.

7th reg. of foot: Lieut. Humphrey Owen to be Captain, vice Edward Brice Dobbs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Shuttleworth, of the 13th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Humphrey Owen; by purchaſe.

13th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Hill to be Lieutenant, vice George Williams; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: John Hill, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Hill; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of foot: William Calderwood, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Carrol, preferred; by purchaſe.

30th reg. of foot: Capt. Edward Pountenay, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Loftus Nunn, who exchanges.

32d reg. of foot: John Chilton Lambton Carter, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Edge, who retires.

56th reg. of foot: Thomas Nixon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Bowen; by purchaſe.

58th reg. of foot: Lieut. Alexander Duffe to be Captain, vice Harrington Bauden; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Woods to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Duffe; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Barker, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Woods; by purchaſe.

60th reg. of foot: Lieut. James Baine, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Phiſſer, who exchanges.

Capt. Gabriel Maturin, of the 31ſt regiment of foot, to be Aſſiſtant Deputy Quartermaſter-General to the forces in North America, vice Maxwell, who reſigns.

Dr Thomas Meick to be phyſician to the town and garriſon of Portſmouth, vice George Cuthbert, deceaſed.

From other papers, &c.

Lord Mountſtewart, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Glamorgan. The grant paſſed the great ſeal, May 23.

A grant paſſed the great ſeal, May 26. to Samuel Martin, Eſq; of an annuity of 1200 l. per ann. payable quarterly, out of the cuſtoms of four and a half per cent. at Barbadoes and the Leeward iſlands, till a grant in reverſion of the office of Uſher of his Majeſty's Exchequer ſhall take place.

Mr George Hill was elected, May 19. Profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of St Andrew's in the room of Mr Alexander Morton, who reſigned.

On Thurſday, June 11. ſix young gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity of Edinburgh, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after having undergone ſeverally the private examinations of the profeſſors, and publicly defended each a diſſertation, the titles of which are here annexed to their names reſpectively, viz.

Five of Great Britain, viz.

Thomas Withers, *De febribus continuis medendis.*

Hugh James, *De Leucorrhœa.*

Joſeph Turner, *De fluxu hæmorrhoidali.*

George Edwards, *De febris cauſis.*

John Govan, *De catarrho.*

One from Ireland, viz.

James Moody, *De cauſis et formis febrium epidemicarum communium.*

Scheme of the STATE-LOTTERY 1772.

Prizes.		*Value.*		*Amount.*
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
4	—	10,000	—	40,000
5	—	5000	—	25,000
10	—	2000	—	20,000
20	—	1000	—	20,000
40	—	500	—	20,000
180	—	100	—	18,000
500	—	50	—	25,000
19,250	—	20	—	385,000
20,011 prizes.				593,000
The firſt drawn for the first ſix days, 1000 l.				6000
The laſt drawn ticket				1000
39,989 blanks.				
60,000 tickets				600,000

Not two blanks to a prize.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for June 1772.

Within the city	Males 30, Fem. 38	68	98. Decr. 11.	
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 15, Fem. 15	30		

Age.			N°	Diſeases.	N°
Under		2	29	Aged —	8
Between	2 &	5	12	Bowelhive —	4
	5 &	10	6	Conſumption —	37
	10 &	20	4	Chincough —	3
	20 &	30	10	Fever —	17
	30 &	40	7	Gravel —	2
	40 &	50	5	Iliac paſſion —	1
	50 &	60	7	Meaſles —	1
	60 &	70	12	Small pox —	10
	70 &	80	4	Stillborn —	5
	80 &	90	2	Suddenly —	2
	90 &	100	0	Teething —	8

Edinburgh, July 19. 1772. Oat-meal, 1s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

By the aſſize of bread ſet for Edinburgh, to take place on the 22d of June, the price of the quartern-loaf was fixed, at 8 d. the wheaten, and 6 d. the houſehold, and that of other bread in proportion. [xxxii. 520.]

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 10. 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.
Bear,	16 s. 4 d.	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 6 d.
Oats,	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 6 d.	12 s. 6 d.

FIARS of EAST LOTHIAN, crop 1771.

	First.	Second.	Third.
	L. s. d. q.	L. s. d. q.	L. s. d. q.
Wheat,	1 0 7 3	1 00 0 0	0 19 0 0
Bear,	0 16 2 1	0 15 7 1	0 14 11 0
Oats,	0 14 3 2	0 13 6 3	0 12 9 0
Peaſe,	0 12 11 2	0 11 9 2	0 11 0 2